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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The bank of England has reduced the rate of interest on money from 5 cents to 4. If the banks of the United States could do the same thing it would be a big help to the people.

Ex-President Harrison gets good pay when he takes his pen in hand to write a few lines. The Cosmopolitan sent him a check for $1,666 in payment for an article of less than 8,000 words which appeared in the September number.

The President of the State University reports 330 students present, of whom 157 are freshmen; the greatest number since 1860. It is thought that the number will increase to four hundred before the term is out. The university now has a department of pharmacy.

A new industry has been secured for Texas, the raising of Java Silk Ramie. It still sells low in Bexar county where the industry started, the price being but five cents a pound after curing, still the yield is 4,000 to 5,000 pounds to the acre, bringing in $225 to $250 per acre which pays much better than cotton.

The general reunion of confederate veterans which was to have been held at Birmingham, Ala., on the 2d and 3d of October, has been postponed by order of General Gordon, commander-in chief of the veterans. General Gordon took this action in response to many requests from all parts of the south. Thousands of veterans are anxious to attend the re-union, and desired it postponed until money became easier.

Governor Carr has appointed the following delegates to the National Farmers' congress at Savannah, December 12th: R. C. Tillery, J. B. Holman, J. J. Laughinghouse, Calvin Barnes, B. F. Aycock. J. B. Phillips, Jno. S. Cunningham, T. M. Norment, W. B. Meares, W. A. Graham, Robert B. Vance. Alternates: W. P. Shaw, David Alexander, J. M. Forehand. Yancey Ormond, Joel Rhew, G. W. Norwood, Daniel Richmond, Charles McDonald. W. L. Crump, W. W. Lenoir and A. H. Hayes.

This is a short year for wheat all over the world, and the English crop is quite as bad in proportion as our own. The wheat acreage is the smallest on record for the United Kingdom. The actual wheat crop of the world last year, of which the United States grew 515,952,000 bushels, was 2,018,413,000 bushels. This year the estimated crop is only 1,891,200,000 bushels, of which the United States has only 400,000,000 bushels, the loss being almost entirely in this country. The only surplus is in Russia. These are the latest figures.

The American yacht, Navahoe, won the Brenton's Reef Cup in England from the Prince of Wales yacht, Brittania; thus bringing this cup back to America again. It has put the Englishmen to "thinking," says an exchange, and they are afraid the United States will take the lead in yachting; which they will do, if the Vigilant, which has been selected for the purpose, succeeds in beating the great Valkyrie, which is now past due on our shores. The race for the American Cup is to be sailed in this country about the end of this month.

When complete statistics are obtained, says the Marlboro (S. C.) Democrat, it will appear that the capital invested in cotton manufacturing in South Carolina amounts to $12,000,000, and that about one-third of all the cotton raised in the State is consumed in the mills of the State. The day is not far distant when every bale of cotton grown in South Carolina will be manufactured in South Carolina. The mills are coming to the cotton. There is every reason to expect the investment of considerably over $1,000,000 in cotton factories in the near future.

Goldbug organs—Philadelphia Record, New York Times and such other Democratic papers—cry out, "write to your Senators," Let "business men write." The Wilmington Messenger says: Why not let all Democrats write? What a pile of letters would go to Washington, and there would be a hundred for both silver and gold to one for gold only. Do you hear? Suppose all the bi-metallists in all the counties in the South and West should hold conventions and speak out for a double standard how it would shake the dry bones in the Gold-gotha in Washington.

Governor Carr has appointed the following delegates to attend the Pan-American Bi-Metalic Convention to be held in St. Louis, Oct. 3rd, 1893: W. H. Oliver, Newbern; Harry Skinner, Greenville; W. H. Cowell, Shawboro; T. B. Boushall, Belcross; Rev. N. M. Jurney, Mt. Olive; George H. Bellamy, El Paso; J. C. Clark, Sr., Clarkton; Col. W. J. Green, Fayetteville; W. G. Upchurch, Raleigh; Jos. Morehead, Greensboro; Fielding Knott, Oxford; A. C. McAllister, Ashboro; R. A. Grier, Charlotte; W. A. Lash, Walnut Cove; Dr. J. M. Spainhour, Lenoir, Natt. Atkinson, Asheville; Jas. M. Leach, Waynesville; W. L. Williams, Little River Academy; William Moore, Haysville.

Dr Edward Warren Bey, the well known American physician of Paris, is dead. Dr. Warren's life was a strange and eventful one, says the Statesville Landmark. He was born in North Carolina and began his professional career in this State. A few years later he was a successful practitioner in Baltimore. When the civil war broke out he cast his lot with the Confederacy, and rose to the rank of surgeon general of the army commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, which surrendered to Gen. Sherman. The war over he returned to Baltimore and resumed the practice of his profession. For a while he was one of the professors of the Baltimore Medical College, and it was while he held that position that his testimony as an expert in the celebrated Wharton case secured the acquittal of the accused, who was charged with having poisoned Gen. Ketchum. Subsequently he was offered a commission in the Egyptian army, in which he rose to the rank of surgeon general, a position he resigned owing to ill health and threatening opthalmia. On recovering his health he resumed the practice of his profession, this time in Paris, where he rapidly rose to eminence and where he spent the remainder of his life. A few years ago Dr. Warren published a volume of personal memoirs and recollections entitled "A Doctor's Experience in Three Continents."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The corrected list of the killed at Roanoke Wednesday night reaches eight and the wounded twenty-eight. The mayor, owing to threats by the mob, was removed by friends to the country. The mob made diligent search at his residence and other places for him. ——Surgeon Murray says Brunswick has all the horrors of an epidemic without the great mortality usual; that the town is in a state of siege; that he could handle the fever, but that he could not appease the hungry poor. He suggested to the Board of Health, that a full statement of the city's condition be given the public through the press and Col. Goodyear was appointed to draft the statement, which he has done and sent out through the Associated Press. ——The court has ordered the Breckenridge breach of promise suit to trial on its merits. The case will hardly be reached in two years. ——The fast mail train on the Richmond and Danville system will run from New York to New Orleans instead of stopping at Montgomery as at present. ——There are fifty new cases of cholera and as many deaths a day from that disease in St. Petersburg. This disease is spreading among the wealthy classes in Buda-Pesth. ——The Senate has confirmed the nomination of C. B. Aycock to be Attorney for the Eastern district of this State; W. E. Ardrey, to be assayer and melter at the assay office at Charlotte, N. C. ——Federal officials seized thirteen barrels of whiskey at Charleston already levied upon by the State under the Dispensary law. ——West End, a suburb of Atlanta, voted for annexation, making that city's population over 100,000. ——The New Orleans limited train was held up near Centralia last week by three men. A regular battle ensued, in which one robber and several trainmen were wounded. The robbers were driven off and the other two finally captured. ——The negro Smith, over whom the fight occurred in Roanoke, Va., was taken from the officers and hanged before day Thursday morning. The body, after being riddled with bullets, was placed on a pile of wood and burned. ——There is no truth in the reported holding up of a train at Fulton, Tenn. ——The census shows a population of about 4,500 in Brunswick. Surgeon Murray says he thinks the outlook for a light mortality very favorable. He thought it would be six weeks before the epidemic was ended. ——Col. Goodyear has paid his respects to those citizens who ran away from Brunswick and are now criticising the action of those in authority. ——Out of 4,500 people in Brunswick 3,000 are suffering for food. ——N. Holland was killed by a man named Sessions at St. Augustine, Fla The latter was seriously wounded. The fight was caused by remarks of Sessions about Mrs. Holland. ——Dr. J. W. Janes, of Atlanta, has opened an office in the Oglethorpe hotel, Brunkswick, and will treat people free. Father Hennessy insists on remaining at his post and defying the yellow fever. ——The regulations at Camp Detention, Brunswick, are strict and everything is conducted with regard to comfort and safety. ——Only $32,000,000 of the New York clearing house certificates are now outstanding. ——It is rumored and generally believed in London that the insurgents are in possession of Rio Janeiro. Nothing definite can be had by cable. ——Vanhest knocked out Napier in New Orleans, on the twenty-eighth round. The purse was $2,000. ——Eleven persons were killed and twenty or more wounded, some of them mortally, by a collision between a freight and an express train at Kingsbury, Ind. The express train was running at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. ——A vestibule train was thrown from the track near Birmingham, Ala., by the rails being disconnected. Several of the train men were injured. The passenger cars did not leave the track. Officers are hunting the wreckers with blood hounds. ——Bradstreet's weekly report of the condition of trade for the week shows that the promises of improvement shown last week were not fully realized generally. There were more reports of improved condition from Southern business centres than from any other portion of the country. ——The failures in the United States for the last seven days were 319, against 188 for the same time last year. ——The Supreme Court has granted licenses to thirty-four attorneys as follows: H. H. Covington of Fayetteville, A. L. Brooks of Roxboro, D. L. Russell, Jr., of Wilmington, J. W. Ferguson of Waynesville, J. H. Martin of Gombroom, H. A. Foushee of Roxboro, J. L. Rendleman of Salisbury, J. S. Stevens of Asheville, H. L. Ward of Winton, J. A. Wellons of Smithfield, W. A. Devin of Oxford, J. M. Morgan of Oxford, M. L. Holcom of Waynesville, J. H. Johnson of Hope Mills, W. P. Hubbard of Clinton, G. E. Butler of Clinton, W. L. Baird of Asheville, T. C. Daniels of Newbern, W. T. McCarthy of Newbern, J. M. Morgan of Benson, C. O. McMichael of Greensboro, I. E. Avery of Morganton, F. A. Green of Durham, J. C. Linney of Alexander, C. E. Turner of Iredell, A. G. Mangum of Durham, J. T. Musselwhite of Cumberland, H. P. Grier of Statesville, L. C. Carter of Wilkes, D. M. Hardy of Goldsboro, H. J. Herrick of Rocky Mount, Solomon Gallert of Rutherfordton, W. P. Bair of Pennsylvania and J. B. Parkinson of Florida. ——The total failures in the United States for the past week numbered 319, against 188 last year and in Canada 40, against 23 last year. Only five failures were for $100,000 each. The liabilities of failures for the second week in September were but $3,042,129, against $5,319,098 the first week. ——The British Parliament has adjourned until November ——The insurgent Brazilian squadron is hemmed in in the harbor at Rio and can neither get out or land troops. ——To add to the horrors of the collision at Kingsbury the express boiler exploded, throwing dead bodies and persons in every direction. ——The registrar of deaths at Ashton-Under-Tyne, England, has died from Asiatic cholera. ——Five Gladstonian members of Parliament go security for $16,000 to enable the Derbyshire, England, striking miners to keep up the strike. This prolongs the strike indefinitely. ——A California murderer kissed the sheriff and spectators under the gallows. ——The State Confederate pension fund this year will approximate $100,000, but as the number of pensioners has proportionately increased the individual pensions will be about the same as heretofore. ——Fourteen Anarchists were arrested in Vienna Saturday. Many bombs were found in their possession. ——The London Field thinks the Vigilant can beat the Valkyrie in anything like a heavy wind and sea. ——Siam has asked China if she will help her in armed resistance to France.

Abraham Lincoln's Parents.

Carrespondence Charlotte Observer.

My attention has been called to the communication, in last Saturday's edition, on Abraham Lincoln's ancestors. The communication and your interesting editorial called to mind a true story in the life of one of Lincoln's contemporaries, Mr. Judah P. Benjamin. It is known to many of the young of this generation that Mr. Benjamin when a boy lived in Fayetteville, N. C., and was a student at the academy, in that city. His brother Solomon and sister Judith when quite small, lived in the same town. I think it is true, too, that a part of his boyhood was spent in Wilmington, N. C. His family were English Hebrews and he was born in the West Indies. Hon. Warren Winslow, when in Congress, tried to remind Mr. Benjamin of his early life in North Carolina, I heard him say he failed to make Mr. Benjamin's "memory recollect." His early life in the United States began in North Carolina and his official life as a member of Mr. Davis' cabinet, ended in Greensboro, N. C., or Charlotte, in the same State. He separated from Mr. Davis the morning after they left Washington, Ga. He was Lincoln's junior by two years. Your correspondent connects Lincoln's life with North Carolina.

A few years since, probably in 1889, the writer of this communication was informed by Dr. A. W. Miller that he heard in Western North Carolina that there was a tradition in Swain county that Abraham Lincoln was born in that county. That his father's name was Abraham Enloe, and the name of his mother was Nancy Hanks. That the house in which he was born was at that time occupied by Wesley Enloe, a son of Abraham Enloe, and, ergo, the half brother of the great President.

In 1890, being in Webster, Jackson county, I met a gentleman who was county surveyor of Jackson, who gave me the story related by Dr. Miller, and added facts in the tradition. The story as related to the doctor was that Nancy Hanks and Abraham were carried to Kentucky by a mule driver who was in the habit of stopping at Abraham Enloe's, at the foot of the Smoky Mountains, about 1804. The surveyor's information was that Felix Walker, the Congressional Representative —the author of the famous expression "speaking for Buncombe"—in order to do his constituent "Abraham" a good turn, carried Hager and Ishmael to Hardin county, Kentucky. He stated also that two citizens, Davis by name, lodged one night at his friend's house and stated that they lived in Illinois, and had emigrated to that State from Rutherford county, N. C. These gentlemen stated that Abraham Lincoln was acquainted with them and on learning they were from Rutherford county, told them his mother had frequently told him she had lived in that county. These gentlemen informed their host (Dr. Edgerton, of Hendersonville, I think,) that Abraham Lincoln was one of the big men of the great West from which they hailed. This incident happened about 1858.

The following week the writer was in Bryson City, Dr. Miller was under the impression that Wesley Enloe was a facsimile of President Lincoln—or certain members of the Enloe family were very similar in features to him. The Jackson surveyor had excited my curiosity, and having a day off, I lost no time and was soon on my route up the Tuckaseegee, bound for the Abraham Enloe homstead, just fourteen miles from Bryson City. The road was rocky and my driver was of the silent kind, so I gave my attention to the shaping of my interview on what loomed up to me as a very difficult subject to handle. A silence of five miles was suddenly interrupted by the driver's in quiry as to my business with Mr. Wesley Enloe. I replied promptly "I am going up principally *"to look at him."* This answer left me to my own reflections and the scenery on the Oconeeluftа, a branch of the Tuckaseegee, which is beautiful beyond description. The native Indian sunned himself along the roadside or paddled his smooth canoe under the overhanging rhododendron. Suddenly the driver, overburdened with curiosity, at the ninth mile stone, interrupted me with the question, "would I mind telling what I wanted to look at Wesley Enloe for?" "Not at all; I have heard he resembles Abraham Lincoln, and that he is his half brother."

The driver then became satisfied and talkative. He stated he heard the story frequently and was a relative of the Enloe family himself.

Passing Yellow Hill, the Indian school supported by the United States government, a down-grade of three or four miles brought up to a beautiful, rich valley farm, the present home of Wesley, and the old Abraham Enloe homestead. The house was not unlike many of the old houses of North Carolina, one story, the roof sloping down over the piazza, with the company room opening on the porch. Mr. Enloe and his wife were seated in front, a picture of undisturbed contentment and rural happiness. The driver carried his team to the barn, and Mrs. Enloe retired to look after dinner.

Mr. Enloe was about six feet two or three inches tall, and, to my great disappointment, bald-headed; his right shoulder a little lower than his left; when standing, just slightly stooped forward.

Our conversation took a varied turn—the force bill, the Alliance, crops, walnut rails, etc. I enquired finally if he had a picture of himself before he lost his hair. His daughter Julia, about 19 years old, was summoned and brought a basket full of photographs.

My attention was taken at once by the striking resemblance between Julia and Abraham Lincoln. The picture with a full head of hair failed to satisfy me of a striking face resemblance between Wesley Enloe and Abraham Lincoln. The photograph was taken the year Lincoln was killed, in Waynesville, to which place Mr. Enloe had carried a drove of beef cattle the summer of 1865.

Mr. Enloe stated that he had never heard his father's name mentioned in his family, in connection with Abraham Lincoln. He said: "I was the youngest of a family of sixteen. Such might have been the fact, but of course the older ones would not be apt to talk to me on a subject like that to which you allude. About 1871, say ten years ago, I learned and heard the story read from an Asheville paper for the first time, and of course it was a great surprise to me." The subject was dropped until at 4, when I started from home. I remember after thanking him for his hospitality, that I was perhaps the only man who had ever called just "to look at him." The old man was without his coat, with wool hat, narrow brim. He replied pleasantly: "Now that you have seen me what do you think?" My reply was that "I must confess that I was disappointed, but that now, seeing him with his hat on, with his hands crossed behind him, (a favorite posture with Mr. Lincoln) taking in the whole six feet, three or four inches, there was a resemblance—which I had no doubt was greater twenty-five years past. The resemblance in the case of Miss Julia is striking."

The old gentleman then related the following incident: "Two months past, in Dillsboro, in my daughter's parlor (she married in that town) is a map picture of President Lincoln. She said to me, 'look at that picture; did you ever see a better picture of my brother Frank?" Frank is my son and I have always heard he was much like my brother Seroup, who was said to be very like his father, Abraham Enloe. I favor my mother's people; in size, I am like the Enloes." I failed to find Frank Enloe at home.

At Dillsboro, having a draft to cash, I was informed by the hotel keeper that Wm. Enloe could cash it. On going into the store, filled with customers, I recognized Wm. Enloe by his resemblance to Mr. Lincoln.

On my return east, arriving at Asheville at 3 p. m., I had dismissed the subject from my mind, but resolved to see Col. Davidson, the father of our late Attorney-General. I found him at home, willing to talk, and now, Mr. Editor, here is Col. Davidson's story as your correspondent remembers it:

Abraham Enloe lived in Rutherford county. He had in his family a girl named Nancy Hanks, about 10 or 12 years of age. He moved from Rutherford to Buncombe, and settled on a branch of the Oconee, in what was afterwards Haywood, and what is now Swain county. At the end of eight years he moved to the house at the foot of the Smoky mountain, the place above described as the present home of Wesley Enloe. Soon after Abraham moved, his own daughter, Nancy Enloe, against his wish, ran away and married a Kentucky gentleman named Thompson, from Hardin county in that State. In the meantime, during the absence of Mrs. Nancy Enloe Thompson, in Kentucky, at the home of Abraham Enloe a son was born to Nancy Hanks, then about 20 or 21 years of age. The relations between Mrs. Enloe and her husband became, as a matter of course, unpleasant.

There is a lady now living, says Col. Davidson, who as a girl, was visiting Abraham Enloe. This lady says that Nancy Enloe Thompson, having become reconciled with her parents had returned from Kentucky to North Carolina. They were to start to Kentucky again in a few days and she remembers hearing a neighbor say "I am glad Nancy Hanks and her boy are going to Kentucky with Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Enloe will be happy again." "I married in the Enloe family myself. I settled Abraham Enloe's estate, and have frequently heard this tradition during my life, and have no doubt of its truth."

He added the following story, which is significant: "I am a lawyer. I was seated in my office, since the war, and soon after its close, a gentleman called, introduced himself as Thompson, and stated he learned I was the man who settled Abraham Enloe's estate. That he was a son of Nancy Enloe Thompson. He stated among other things that he was a Democrat, and had been an Indian agent during the Lincoln administration. I "asked," said Col. Davidson, "how Lincoln, who was a Republican, appointed him, a Democrat, an Indian agent? Thompson replied that Lincoln was under some great obligation to his (Thompson's) mother, and expressed a desire to aid her, if possible, in some substantial way. She finally consented that he might do something for her son, and that is the way I got my appointment."

I have written this at your request, Mr. Editor, hoping that you will open your columns to Col. Davidson, and others, so that we may follow the clue these may furnish, and thus show if there is any truth in this interesting North Carolina tradition.

Your correspondent, "North Carolina," forgot that Jas. K. Polk was born in Mecklenburg.

The above story is not history and is regarded as a shadowy tradition by the serious STUDENT OF HISTORY.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Mangum and Badger.

H. M. T., in Statesville Landmark.

As North Carolinians seem to be attracting a share of public attention this year, perhaps something regarding two distinguished sons may be interesting. Those two men were prominent thirty-five years ago, but in the confusion arising from changed conditions they have been nearly forgotten by many who knew them.

The Youth's Companion, some years ago, published an article on the political institutions of the United States. The venerable Hannibal Hamlin, in time past member of the Maine Legislature, then of the House of Representatives of the United States, Governor of Maine; United States Senator, and from 1861 to 1865 Vice President of the United States, was selected to write the article upon the Senate. In this article, which was descriptive chiefly of the powers and duties of the Senate, he stepped aside to pay the following high tribute to the men who represented North Carolina when he was there with them. Coming from this source these words of praise are deserving of attention and merit and a wide circulation among those who care for the reputation of their State:

"There is another class of Senators who in the public estimation, are placed in the second, while the Senate, well knowing their true value, will put them in the higher or first class, and who are really some of the most valuable men of the body—more so than some who rank above them.

"There were two Senators from one State, North Carolina, who for some cause, in popular opinion, did not rise to a standing in this higher classification, although they were readily assigned to it by their colleagues—Willie P. Mangum and George E. Badger.

"They were both men learned in law, and of large experience. They were both eminent men of their time. They had both been learned justices of the Supreme Court of their State for a term of years, and each was twice elected to the Senate.

"Mr. Badger was Secretary of the Navy under President William Henry Harrison and Mr. Mangum was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate during the administration of President Tyler, and was *ex officio* Vice President. The men were estimated by the Senate at their true value and regarded as among the foremost men in it. They hardly reached, however, to leadership in the popular judgment, as they did in the judgment of the Senate itself.

"Mr. Mangum was one of the ablest men of his time, and one of the most useful and valued members of the Senate. He was not quite so regarded by the community at large, and why, it is hardly possible to tell, as he was so able and worthy and entitled to the highest standing.

"Perhaps it was largely, if not wholly, owing to his indifference to popular applause. Circumstances, as in many other cases that could be named, did not conspire to produce that result. It is sometimes said that genius itself will create the circumstances. Perhaps that may be so. Circumstances beyond the power of man do conspire in producing results."

Though this extract is valuable on account of showing how this distinguished man regarded them, unfortunately there are some errors of fact in it. Neither Mr. Mangum nor Mr. Badger was at any time on the Supreme Bench, though both had served as judges of the Superior Courts. Also Mr. Mangum was a member of the Senate three terms instead of two.

Willie Person Mangum was born in Orange county in 1792. He was educated at the University, graduating in 1815; was member of the House of Commons in 1818; was elected judge of the Superior Court in 1819, and then in 1822 was elected to Congress. In 1826 he was again placed upon the bench, but in 1831 was elected to the Senate of the United States. At the expiration of his term he was succeeded by Robert Strange. This year he also received the eleven electoral votes of South Carolina for President of the United States. In 1841 he was again elected to the Senate and served two terms, being president of that body from 1842 to 1845. He died in 1861, just as the storm of war was breaking.

George E. Badger was born in Newberne in 1795. He was educated at Yale and studied law under John Stanly, who was a near relative. This was the Stanly who killed ex-Gov. Richard Dobbs Spaight in a duel in 1802. Mr. Badger was elected to the House of Commons in 1816 and to the Superior Circuit Court in 1825, resigning in 1825 to practice his profession. Many consider him the greatest lawyer the State has produced and certainly was worthy of a high rank in either State or nation. His practice before the Supreme Court of the United States was large. President Harrison appointed him Secretary of the Navy in 1841, but he resigned shortly after the accession of Tyler In 1846 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the place of Wm. H. Haywood, resigned, and in 1848 was elected for a full term. He died in 1866.

Both Saint or Sinner.

It troubles the sinner and troubles the saint, It's a troublesome, trying and nasty complaint, Don't think it incurable; I tell you it ain't.

Excuse the grammar; it's the truth I'm after, whether gramatically or ungramatically told. The truth is, that catarrh can be cured. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer $500 for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

THE SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in the ears, deafness; offensive breath, smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists, everywhere.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Belief of Napoleon's and the Reasons for It.

New York Sun

Napoleon I. was a fatallist, and among his superstitions was a firmly rooted notion that places and persons whose name began with the letter M possessed immense power over his fortunes for good or for evil. An ingenious Frenchman, evidently inclined to believe that there was some good ground for Napoleon's faith, makes up the following strange list of Ms.: Six marshals—Massena, Mortier, Marmont, Macdonald, Murat and Moncey—without counting twenty-six division generals. Moreau betrayed him. Marseilles was the place where he encountered the greatest difficulties at the commencement of his career. Marbeuf was the first to suspect his genius and to shove him ahead. His most brilliant battles were Montenotte, Mantua, Millesimo, Monsovi, Marengo, Malta, Mont Thabor, Montmirril, Mormans, Montereau, Mery, Montmartre (assault), Mont-Saint-Jean, the last at Waterloo. At the siege of Toulon his first point of attack was Fort Maibousquet. There he singled out Muiron, who covered him with his body on the bridge of Arcole. Milan was the capital of his new kingdom. Moscow was the last town that he took. Menon made him lose Egypt. Miollis was selected to capture Pius VII. Malet conspired against him. Metternich beat him diplomatically. Maret was his secretary and his confidant. Mantalivet was his minister, and Montesquiu his first chaplain. In March, 1796, he married Josephine, and in March, 1810, he married Marie-Louise. In March, 1811, the king of Rome was born. Malmaison, a well-named unlucky house, was his last residence in France. He surrendered to Capt. Maitland. At Saint Helena, Montholon was his companion in captivity and Marchand his valet de chambre. He died in May, 1821. The letter M also comes to the front in the career of Napoleon III. He married the countess de Montijo. Morney is not forgotten. In the war of the Crimea we find Malakoff and Memelon. In the Italian campaign we find Montebello, Marignon, Magenta, Milan, Mazzini. Toward the close of his career Mexico appears with Maximilian, Mej, and Miramon. In the war with Germany he pinned his faith upon the Mitrailleuse, and the names of Moltke and Metz are conspicuous enough in the history of that campaign.

Literary Notes.

Three stories by Henry James, "The Wheel of Time," "Collaboration," and "Owen Wingrave," will be published at an early day by Harper & Brothers, in a volume to which the first-named story gives the title.

A new volume, by Julian Ralph, *Our Great West*, profusely illustrated, will soon appear from the press of Harper & Brothers. The book embodies Mr. Ralph's recent studies in the progress and resources of the Western States, and includes the articles on those subjects which have recently appeared in Harper's Weekly and Harper's Magazine.

On the Road Home, a collection of short poems, by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the editor of Harper's Bazar, is announced for early publication by Harper & Brothers.

Harper's Magazine for October will contain the first of Edwin Lord Weeks's articles on the journey across Persia which he undertook last year with the late Theodore child. The illustrations, made by Mr. Weeks from his sketches, are unusually attractive. In the same number of the Magazine is an article by Carl Schurz on the "Manifest Destiny" of the United States, and an entertaining description of "Undergraduate Life at Oxford," by Richard Harding Davis.

Fruit Culture.

A bulletin (No. 92) now in press on the subject of fruit culture, will soon be issued by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh. It will be very comprehensive in scope, embracing two general heads. The first includes the propagation, planting and culture of fruit trees and fruit-bearing plants, and the preservation and shipping of fruits. The second head will embrace insects and diseases affecting fruit trees, plants and fruits, with remedies for their destruction. The publication will be copiously illustrated with cuts showing how to graft and propagate fruit trees and vines and train and prune them; also cuts of insects and how diseases affect them, together with appliances to destroy these enemies. It will be a manual for growing fruit trees and keeping them, as well as for the care of fruits in reference to gathering, packing, shipping- drying, preserving, and canning them. Varieties of fruits are described, as well as those most suitable to various sections of North Carolina.

This publication will be sent free to all residents of the State who apply, and to outsider who send 10 cents in stamps. Apply to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Shiloh's Vitaliser is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

STATES OUT OF DEBT.

Illinois Is One of Them, but Municipalities Have Huge Financial Burdens.

Five states—Iowa, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois—have no interest-bearing debt, and there are six or seven other states whose bonded debts are mere bagatelles. Among the number are New Jersey, Nebraska, Kentucky and California. In a current news paragraph, which contains the above information, it is said that "exclusive of the south the states of the union are generally free from debt," and that "the annual interest charge of all the states collectively is less than that of a single railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe." To a foreigner, or any one else not familiar with the facts, this would convey the impression that the Americans bear an extremely light burden of debt. Such an idea would be somewhat modified, however, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, by the knowledge that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pays interest on $500,000,000 or more, the annual interest charge exceeding $25,000,000—almost as much as the entire interest charge of the federal government. It is true that the state debts outside of the south are small, yet the aggregate is far from being a trifle. The southern states have a bonded indebtedness of $114,000,000 in round numbers. The total bonded indebtedness of all the states in 1890 was $224,000,000, on which the annual interest charge was $10,000,000. The total bonded debt of the states is about one-third of the national interest-bearing debt.

The people of this country would have good reason to consider themselves especially blest in the matter of taxation for interest on public debts if they had nothing more to pay than the interest on the national and state bonded indebtedness. It is the local burdens that weigh heavily upon their shoulders, and, although these debts may be less onerous than those borne in other countries, they are not to be dismissed as matters of no great importance, as may be done in the case of state debts. The aggregate of county and municipal indebtedness in 1890 was about $999,000,000—nearly $280,000,000 more than the bonded debt of the United States. Of this vast amount about $846,000,000 was upon municipalities and $144,000,000 upon counties. It has been frequently said that Ohio heads the list of the states in the amount of local indebtedness. The census figures of 1890 do not confirm this assertion. The county and municipal indebtedness of Ohio in the census year was a little more than $66,000,000, of which $59,000,000 rested upon municipalities. Pennsylvania had $91,000,000 of local debts, Massachusetts $99,000,000 and New York $244,000,000. If the local bonded indebtedness of the various states was disappearing as rapidly as is the debt of the United States, there would be ample cause for congratulation. But it has been fast increasing for many years, and in the proceedings of the legislatures that recently adjourned there was nothing to show that the reckless disposition for heaping up local burdens has abated.

Mr. Grady to Dr. Bahnson.

Dr. Henry T. Bahnson, of Salem, N. C., wrote the North Carolina anti-unconditional repeal Representatives a letter something like this:

"You believe your constituents and the creditors of the United States government would gladly accept silver in payment of debts due them. I enclose a paper which I ask you to sign and return to me. I will give you credit for it in the newspapers of North Carolina."

The paper reads: 'I hereby agree to accept silver in half payment of salary,' etc.

Representative Grady says: "I first determined to throw it in the waste basket, not knowing who the writer was; but on reflection I answered somewhat thus: "You have fallen into two errors:

"1. The United States government is a creature of the States—their servant—and as such cannot be a creditor or debtor. But exercising undelegated powers, it spent nearly three billions of dollars in destroying the property and inherited rights of the people of the Southern States, including North Carolina. It then placed on the shoulders of the people of North Carolina a ratable share of this debt, making it payable to the persons who had furnished it the money. If you are an honest man you believe this was robbery. But this was not all; the laws of the country have been so framed as to compel the people to pay this debt in a money which has gradually appreciated in value, and the face value of the unpaid balance is now worth nearly twice what it was when the debt was contracted.

"2. Your second error is the supposition that I believe these creditors of the people would be pleased to have this payment in silver.

"As to the paper you send me, I will cheerfully sign it if you will satisfy me on one point; whether you are a crank, a bondholder or a hireling of the gold-bugs."

A Sad Awakening!

"When in the dark, on thy soft hand I hung,
And heard the tempting syren of thy tongue—
What flames—what darts—what anguish I endured.
But when the candle entered—I was cured!"

Such complexions as so many of our young ladies possess—dull, pimply, and covered with sores and blackheads, is enough to cool the ardor of the warmest lover. To such young ladies we would say, that you can never have a soft, fair, smooth, attractive, *kissable* complexion, unless your blood is healthy and pure, for the condition of the blood decides the complexion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will purify your blood, tone up your system, and drive away those distressing headaches and backache, from which you suffer periodically, and give you a complexion a lily or rose-leaf might envy.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!

Too High Pressure.

In these days of keen competition in every line, when the business man is compelled to bend his intellect and every energy to the success of his business; the clerk, bookkeeper, professional man and laborer, to drive themselves at a terrific rate, there can be but one result—an explosion, which, if not resulting in immediate death, leaves them with shattered brains and bodies. They are running at too high pressure. The strain is too great. Something must and does give way. This is equally true of women. Though their sphere is more limited, they have their daily burdens, frets, and worries, and the results are the same as with their stronger companions.

This condition is growing worse every day. The rapidity of its increase is awful to contemplate. Our homes, hospitals, and insane asylums are full of these unfortunates, and are being crowded still further. There is but one solution of the matter. Recognize the importance of the situation at once, and take the necessary measures to overcome it. If you have failing memory, hot flashes, dizziness, nervous or sick headache, biliousness, irritability, melancholy, sleeplessness, fainting, nervous dyspepsia, epilepsy, etc., know that any one of them is but a symptom of the calamity that may befall you, and even though you have used so-called remedies and treated with reputable physicians with little or no benefit, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine a trial. It is the only remedy that may be depended upon for nervous disorders.

"Two years ago I used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine with marked benefit, and later induced my son, who had been sick with catarrh of the bladder five years in the hands of our best physicians, to try it together with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. He was so wonderfully benefited that he is attending to business again. My wife also used Nervine with most excellent results. All of us together have not used more than six bottles of Nervine. Several of our friends have also used it, and are greatly improved."—Louis Gilbo, Packer Globe Plow Co., Canton, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles, $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

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Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair

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We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 28, 1893.

THE REVOLUTIONARY NEW YORK PRESS.

It is the boast of the Anglo-Saxon that he understands and practices "liberty restrained by law." It is the boast of the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race—or was, before the alien races of Continental Europe overran our Northern States—that the Constitution of the United States gave to that Anglo-Saxon doctrine its highest expression.

But we hear a strange and revolutionary sound from the subsidized press of New York and the other Eastern cities. It is a daily cry—in opposition to the deliberation with which the United States Senate properly considers the momentous money question—that the "people's will must be obeyed," that "the majority must rule."

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

Who knows what is the people's will? Are there no laws in this civilized country by which that will may be ascertained? Or is its ascertainment left to those superserviceable people who take votes on railway trains; or to the press of one section of the country—the New York World for example, whose agents were instructed to feel the public pulse in sundry States by questions addressed to one class only of the people, a class representing about one fifth of the voters?

The answer is that there is a law by which the will of the people of this great country may be ascertained and is required to be ascertained. That law is explicitly laid down in the supreme law of the land, which is the United States Constitution.

That supreme law says that the way in which the people's will shall find expression is through statutes regularly enacted, and to be regularly enacted they must be passed not only by the House of Representatives, but by the Senate also; and not only passed by the House and the Senate, but approved by the President; and not only passed by the House and Senate and approved by the President, but, in a certain contingency, also approved by the Supreme Court. It is plain that under such a system the will of the people can never find immediate expression, because the Supreme Court judges hold for life, the Senators for six years, the President for four, and the members of the House for two. What, therefore, might have been the will of the people when at different times they elected the several Presidents who appointed the different judges of the Supreme Court, or what the will of the people who elected the legislatures that elected the hold-over Senators, may not by any means be the will of the people as expressed in a Presidential election. Yet the supreme law does not give to one of these expressions of the will of the people greater authority than to another.

Coming down to the practice of the people under the law, we find that the instruments of their will who are elected as members of Congress, for example, are nominated by the majority of a party convention, the minority, no matter how large, having no voice in their selection. When these representatives in Congress vote upon laws intended to carry out the people's will, they vote by parties again. And the party action in turn is controlled by a vote in caucus of the majority of the caucus, the minority of the caucus, no matter how large, having no voice in the matter. Thus it may happen that, if there be 88 members of the Senate and the dominant party has 45 of these, and the caucus of the 45 is controlled by 23, the 23 will control the action of the 88. Where is the "people's will" in such a case? Do the 23 Senators, or the remaining 65, represent it? Who knows? And because it is uncertain, shall recourse be had to the railway train canvass, or the equally absurd partially directed canvass of a sectional and subsidized press?

Plainly, in our human imperfection, we must come back at last to the law of the land and the law of the dominant party, for the only rational way of arriving at the "people's will."

MAJORITY RULE.

If it were possible, from moment to moment and day to day, to ascertain the real will of the people as that will might be expressed by a majority of the people, does the supreme law of the land recognize the right of a majority to do what it pleases with the minority, either in its letter or its spirit?

The answer is that so far from our Federal government being based on majority rule, it is never entrusted to the absolute control of the majority, who are, indeed, endowed with power only so far as is absolutely essential to the working of Republican institutions. By the different tenures of office enjoyed by the two branches of the Legislative department—the House two years, the Senate six years—and then again by that of the Executive, and still again by those of the Judiciary, the majority of one period is checked by the majority of another. Descending to the States, the individual (who is the weakest expression of a minority that can exist) is protected in his civil rights against unconstitutional laws passed by the majority infringing on them; while the Judiciary is given unprecedented power to enforce these limitations of the will of the majority, irrespective of the control of the Legislature.

That is a brief statement of the attitude of our system of government towards "majority rule." In one form or another, such is the attitude of all non-despotic governments towards "majority rule," and the further the form of government is removed from the despotic type the greater the safeguards thrown around the minority. As we have said, the Anglo-Saxon doctrine of liberty restrained by law found its extreme expression in our Constitution, and naturally so, as the ante bellum American was the extreme expression of what was good in the Anglo-Saxon. At the other extreme, we find despotism. Despotism is the rule of strength, and strength even in a despotism rests ultimately upon the will of the majority. The immediate expression of the will of the majority is lynch law and mob rule. We have a recent example of mob rule in the Roanoke affair.

The constitution under which we live is an elaborate contrivance for giving opportunity to the sober second thought and for the protection of minorities.

The "metropolitan" press—the subsidized Eastern press—is therefore advocating mob law and inciting anarchy in its howls against the Senate's procedure, a procedure demanded by the spirit and the letter of the supreme law of the land. Scratch a Russian, the proverb says, and you'll find a Tartar. Put an Eastern bred politician to the test—one whose environment taught him that the Constitution, that supreme law of the land, was "a league with hell and a covenant with death"—and you will find the making of an anarchist.

Let the people, the law abiding people, keep an eye on the revolutionary New York press.

WHY THE SENATE DOESN'T ACT.

Deliberate as the constitution of the Senate would suggest that its action should be, that body would have taken action on the repeal bill before this if the Democratic majority had decided to do so. The dead-lock results from the fact that the majority for repeal—if there really be a majority for repeal—is composed partly of Republicans and partly of Democrats, chiefly of Republicans. But the Democrats have a majority in the Senate, and that majority controls the Senate. Moreover, a majority of the Democratic majority is opposed to repeal. Cloture, or anything approaching the nature of cloture, is held to be a subject for the exclusive decision of the party majority. As long as a majority of the party majority is opposed to squeezing itself, so long will Mr. Voorhees pursue his hopeless and ridiculous tactics, if he pursue any.

Government by party is inherent in the nature of free governments. The present extraordinary condition of affairs results from the attempt to legislate on one of the chief subjects of a party platform by combinations outside of party lines.

Traditions of Cross Creek

AND

Reminiscences of Fayetteville.

HARNETT COUNTY, September, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:—In the hope that it may interest your readers, to while away the time, and for the information of "Cadet of 31" that we still have foothold upon terra firma, I have written and send for publication a narrative of events connected with the history of Cross Creek and Fayetteville. Those that I have detailed and occurring prior to 1818 are in part historical, mainly traditional; those that transpired in 1818 and subsequent years are fresh in the writer's memory. Cross Creek—the name of the town—was suggested by the fact that the two creeks, "Blount's" on the southern boundary, and the "Larger Stream" running through the centre of the town, crossed each other. The two streams after the crossing pursue for awhile their respective courses, then deflecting and running on triangular lines unite, forming one current that courses its way to the Cape Fear. Two years before the location of Cross Creek, Robert Cochran, great grand father of Mrs. Caroline C. Haigh, Sr., came to North Carolina upon a prospecting tour, and after examining the intermediate country arrived at Campbellton. Making this place his headquarters, he examined the waters of Blount's and Cross Creek in quest of a mill site.

Finding upon the latter stream an eligible point, he settled and lived with his wife, one son and daughter upon the lot now owned by Mrs. Isaac Dodd. He was a man of means and soon built upon the site now occupied by your enterprising townsman James D. McNeill, the first flouring mill east of the back country. He then built on the northern side of the stream, at the foot of his dwelling lot, a store for merchandise and warehouses for the storage of grain. After the completion of the mill and stocking of the store, wagons from the back country laden with wheat and other commodities stopped to trade and barter. Campbellton, at this time comparatively an old town, held a monopoly of trade. The mill and store for many years transacted a large and lucrative business, and, tradition has always claimed, gave suggestion to the location and impetus to the building up of Cross Creek. The second store before the location of the town stood on the lot adjoining Cochran's and now owned by H. R. Horne; it was built of hewn pine logs, afterwards weatherboarded, and for years before the fire of 1831 was used by the writer as a dormitory. After the location of Cross Creek and the partial laying off of streets, stores went rapidly up in close proximity to the mill, and soon Old street, east from the point where Anderson intersects, and Bow nearly to "Liberty Point" were compactly built up, competing for the trade fast settling about Cochran's mill and store. These two streets for many years were centres of trade. Campbellton with her trade cut off lost prestige, and all her merchants with the exception of Jesse Potts and Gilbert Eccles transferred their business to Cross Creek.

THE NAME LIBERTY POINT.

The second flour mill was built below Cochran's by Andrew Broadfoot, grand uncle of C. W. Broadfoot; and then a third by Peter Mallett, (site of the Fayetteville Cotton Mills,) great grand father of the present E. J. Hale, and grand and great grand father of the Misses Mallett of your city, and, with Robert Rowan, Cumberland's first Commoner in the General Assembly. Wheat at this time came to market in great supply, the mills ran upon full time, and the flour in excess of home demand was shipped to the West Indies and other parts. As the business of the place increased, stores were afterwards built, first on Green, then Gillespie, Person and Hay, as far up as George Brandt's store. Beyond that point for some distance west and rearward across Mumford street the ground was low and swampy, and there in whortleberry season the boys and girls made merry in picking "big blues." Liberty Point is a locality at the angle made by the junction of Bow and Person streets. It perhaps may interest your readers to know what gave rise to the name, or what event it was intended to commemorate. The battle of Lexington had been fought, the colonies were agitating independence, North Carolina was in revolt, and Josiah Martin, her last provincial Governor, awed by the bold spirits of New Hanover, under the leadership of John Ashe, had taken refuge in a British armed cruiser then at anchor in lower Cape Fear. It was at this gloomy period in the history of the province, that the Whigs of Cross Creek and County, with Robert Rowan, their leader, met to consult for the common weal and form an association in defence of their liberties. Articles were drawn up and signed by the prominent Whigs present protesting against the abitrary acts of the crown, and pledging themselves when called upon by the Provincial or Continental Congress to go forward, and if need be, sacrifice their lives and fortunes in a struggle for independence.

This document is one month later than the "Mecklenburg Resolves," and antedates the National Declaration of Independence twelve months. It is now on file in the archives of the State, a matter of history; but the place where made, and "Liberty Point" the name given to commemorate the event, come down by tradition. In 1783 the General Assembly changed the name of Cross Creek (in the act of incorporation Campbellton) to Fayetteville. In 1789 the State Convention then sitting in Fayetteville, gave her borough representation. The leading merchants in the closing days of Cross Creek and early years of Fayetteville were Robt. Adam, Donaldson & McMillan, Duncan McLaurin, John Winslow, Robert Halliday, Peter Perry, John Eccles and John Kelly, all of whom with the exception of John Winslow were of foreign birth. They were heavy exporters, and from England imported all their merchandise with the exception of West India products. Robt. Halliday, whose daughter the late J. W. Sandford married, was the wealthiest, but John Kelly was considered the shrewdest trader. In a long course of business he had employed many clerks, but told the writer that Nancy (his wife) was the best of all, for, in addition to his ordinary percentage of profit, she would stick on twenty five.

THE HEAVY TRADE OF FAYETTEVILLE.

He once held a very large lot of tobacco in Wilmington designed for foreign shipment. About that time the attack upon the frigate Chesapeake by order of the British government caused strained relations between the countries. Fearing that hostilities might ensue, he directed his consignee to barter it off for salt. Salt at that time came often in ballast from Liverpool and was low. The barter was made, and the salt forwarded to Fayetteville. Soon the embargo laid upon shipping during Mr. Jefferson's Administration caused a heavy advance, and Mr. Kelly sold out at $5 per bushel. Some idea may be formed of Fayetteville's heavy trade at that time, when the fact is borne in mind that a large part of East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, all of the intermediate country and tiers of counties on the North, South and East of Cumberland looked to Fayetteville for supplies of salt, iron and general merchandise. The volume of trade was then at its apex, and Fayetteville had reached the highest point of prosperity in her commercial history. The annual receipts of tobacco ranged from 8 to 10 thousand hhds., wheat in great supply for shipment and grinding, cotton, flax seed and other commodities.

It may surprise your cotton merchants when we tell them that all the cotton brought to market at that time and within the writer's memory was packed in round bags from 10 to 12 feet long and three feet in diameter. The old wooden screw and press came afterwards in use, the cotton was packed in flat bales and generally banded with grape vine and white oak splits.

At the death of Robert Cochran, Sr., his son Robert became the owner of the mill and store. He transacted business for some years, but receiving from Mr. Jefferson the appointment of Collector of Customs, sold out to John Eccles and moved to Wilmington.

THE FIRST BANK—HANGING OF GRAY.

The first bank in Fayetteville went into operation in 1807, John Hogg, President, John Winslow, Cashier. It was a branch of the Cape Fear Bank. The building stood on the south side of Bow street about 75 yards from Green.

It was upon the vault of this bank that preparations for robbery were made. Alexander Gray had arrived in Fayetteville and rented a home in the suburbs of the town. He was a man of polished manners and pleasing address, but there was air of mystery about him that caused suspicion, and people could not understand why, without family and nothing apparently to do, he should lead so secluded a life. The late John W. Wright upon going to the vault one morning thought that he saw something suspicious. Upon close investigation he discovered small particles of wax about the key hole. Gray with false keys had entered through the cellar door, gained access to the vault room, and with wax had taken the impression of the key hole. In the rear of the bank and facing the cellar door there was a warehouse quite near. In this house Major Wright, Joshua Carmon and others kept watch for several successive nights. The plan agreed upon was to let Gray open and enter the cellar, give him some time, then rushing out secure the burglar. The last night of the watch the figure of a man was dimly seen approaching, he reached the cellar door, raised his dark lantern, opened the door and entered. From some cause, never known, he took fright, stepped out, locked the door and left. On the same night the store of John Mullins was entered, some money and a few articles of small value were taken. Mullins suspecting Gray swore out a "search warrant," his house was examined and the missing property was found, he was arrested, tried at the next Superior Court and convicted. At the same term Brayboy, the mulatto desperado and murderer, was convicted. Both were hung from the same gallows in the rear of the old arsenal grounds.

LAUNCHING OF THE FIRST STEAMER, THE "HENRIETTA."

In 1817 James Seawell commenced and finished in 1818 the first steamer placed on the Cape Fear. She was built at his plantation on the east bank of the river three miles above Campbellton. In company with a number of boys and girls, and under the protection of that prince of men the Hon. Wm. Barry Grove, we were carried in wagons to the west bank of the river to witness the launching. She was called "Henrietta," after his daughter. Benjamin Rush held command of this steamer for thirty years. Some years afterwards a second steamer was built by Duncan Thompson, a large merchant of Fayetteville, and called after himself. Later still the "Cotton Plant" and "John Walker" were built by that entepriring gentleman, Doyle O'Hanlon, father of A. J. O'Hanlon, of your city.

WM. BARRY GROVE, AND JOHN WINSLOW.

No event that had ever happened in Cumberland caused more profound sorrow than the death of the Hon. Wm. Barry Grove: it seemed to touch every household. "The elements were so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up, and say to all the world this was a man." Kind to all, generous to a fault, prodigal in hospitality, and dispensing charity with lavish hand, he was beyond compare the most popular citizen Cumberland has ever had.

He died at his residence the west end of Rowan street in the fall of 1818. His funeral procession was the largest Fayette ville has ever seen, it looked as if the town and county had turned out in honor of departed worth. When the head of the column was turning into Green street at the Court House, the line was still forming at the residence. He was buried with military honors at his plantation three miles below Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road. He represented the Fayetteville District in Congress from 1791 to 1803, embracing six years of Washington's, all of Adams's, and two years of Jefferson's Administrations, and gave place to Samuel D. Purviance, grandfather of the late Mrs. Doctor MacRae. He represented his county in the General Assembly, and was a delegate of the Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution and gave to Fayetteville borough representation. Mr. Grove, John Hay after whom the principal street in your city is named, and Col. Sam Ashe married sisters, daughters of Col. Sheppard of Orange county.

In 1819 Rob't. Cochran contemplating the building of a more commodious house, presented to his friend John Eccles the old family mansion; he removed it as it stood to the bank of Cross Creek below the Nimeck's mill, and for many years it was the residence of the late John D. Eccles. I speak of this matter as it was the first house built in Cross Creek, and it may yet be standing.

In November 1820, John Winslow, Fayetteville's foremost citizen, died. As a mark of respect every store in the place was closed and he was followed to the grave by a large concourse from town and county, and buried with military and Masonic honors. He was a native of Massachusetts and at the close of the Revolution settled in Cross Creek with his wife, one daughter, and sister who married John Eccles, the daughter marrying the late David Ochiltree. His second wife was the daughter of Col. Lee DeKeyser, a cavalry officer in the Continental army. He was the father of Edw'd Lee, John and Warren Winslow, and grandfather of Miss Kate Ochiltree, Miss E. J. Winslow and Mrs. H. R. Horne of your city. He was the grand son of John Winslow, Colonial Governor of the Bay State, who was a descendant of John Winslow a pilgrim who came over with Miles Standish in the May Flower and landed at Plymouth Rock. He was borough member from Fayetteville from 1815 to 1819, and successor of Rob't. Adam, first Captain of the Independent Company, and Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear from its establishment to his death.

CONSTRUCTION OF CLARENDON BRIDGE AND THE WATERWORKS.

In 1820 the first bridge over the Cape Fear at Campbellton was finished, work upon which was commenced in 1819. Athael Townes was the architect, a resident of Bridgeport, Conn. The town turned out to witness the opening ceremonies. George T. Hearsy a distinguished orator made the address. At the close breaking a bottle of wine on the bridge, he named it "Clarendon." The bridge contributed largely to the trade of Fayetteville and for many years was the best paying stock in North Carolina. For some years the writer received from John Lumsden, the toll-keeper, the weekly receipts, averaging about $75; adding to this the quarterly dues from stage lines and persons on both sides of the river, made an aggregate of no small amount.

In 1824 the water works that supply your city were built, the logs through which the water is conveyed were bored by machinery in a temporary structure at the north end of the Eccles dam and propelled by water power. Prior to this time Fayetteville for drinking purposes was a badly watered town. The citizens of Green street north of the bridge, a large part of Rowan and as far up as Ramsey and North Street were supplied at the Winslow pump; on the south side of the bridge, Green, Old, and Bow, a large part of Hay and Gillespie, all of Person to the half-way bridge, looked to "Cool-Spring." The stream of servants early in the morning, at noon and afternoon was almost continuous, congregating there, and idly spending their time. It became so great a nuisance that the town authorities directed Pat Kennedy, the town constable, to be at the spring at stated times, to see that servants got their water in time, and then send them home. Pat, I knew him well, was a rugged character and often with his long cow hide made things lively at the spring. Twas at Cool Spring that the Independent Company were wont to meet for drill. On parade days in warm and sultry weather the company often carried small canteens, some would fill them, some declined, and judging by the lively times at the spring after discharge it may be guessed that they held——something else. A touching incident connected with the history of this company occurred. Isaac Hammond, a free mulatto, had been its fifer for a score of years; correct in his deportment he had the respect of the community, and was loved by his comrades. He was taken sick and lingered for weeks. When his case assumed a threatening aspect a detail from the company watched nighly at his bed. Conscious that his end was near, and doubtless thinking of the happy hours spent at Cool Spring, he told his watching comrades not to bury him in Campbellton in the family graveyard, but on the bank of the stream opposite the old spring and place his fife beside him. He died and was buried with military honors, and then, and in after times, the sound of musketry was heard as volleys were fired over the grave of Hammond. Loula (Mrs. Miller) daughter of the late Gen. H. W. Ayer gives poetic expression to the fifer's dying wish in the following touching extract from "The Grave of Hammond":

"Lay not my weary bones to rest,
Beneath the church-yard's solemn shade;
Nor where my friends and kindred sleep
Together in the distant glade;
But bear me to yon rippling stream,
There turn for me the verdant sod;
Commit my body to the dust,
My spirit to the soldier's God.

To martial music proudly tread,
The stars and stripes above me wave;
And lay my fife beside me there,
I'd miss it even in the grave.
And when ye rest beside the spring,
At morning's dawn or evening's gloom,
Discharge a volley o'er the spot,
And cheer the silence of the tomb."

THE CHEROKEE CHIEF AND HIS ENGLISH EQUIPAGE.

In our earliest recollection the principal hotel in Fayetteville fronted on Green street, on the corner lot just north of St. John's Church. It was built in the days of Cross Creek. Dillon Jordan, father of Dillon, Jr., afterwards Federal District Judge of Florida, was the landlord. He was a prince of caterers. The stage offices were kept there, and he received the greater part of the transient custom, and always had a table well filled with regular boarders. We lived quite near, and I often thought it a big thing to sit at the table with my playmate Tom and enjoy the extra good eating. The landlord afterwards removed to his new hotel on Hay street between the corner of Maxwell and the "Yerex Military Academy." In front of this hotel I witnessed the finest traveling style ever seen in Fayetteville. On a Saturday afternoon McIntosh, the celebrated Cherokee Chief and suite had arrived on the way to Washington City, and were stopping for the night. He was traveling in a British built carriage, with four blooded bays, an English driver and negro slave outrider. The news spread quickly, and on Sunday morning after early breakfast we went over and found a large number of men and boys on the opposite side of the street waiting for the sight. Soon the big gate fronting on Hay was thrown open and out came the driver and noble team. Clearing the gate the horses took fright and in a moment were going down Hay at full speed; at the town hall they passed into Person, then Dick, up Mumford and Gillespie, and soon the leaders heads were seen turning into Hay at the Blake (now Hinsdale) corner. The horses were now under control and the driver, using the lash, neared the hotel, slackened speed, reined to the opposite side of the street, and with handsome curve brought them to a stand still. The outrider alighted, opened the carriage door, McIntosh and suite entered, and on for the Capital. He was a man of wealth and one of the largest slave-holders in Georgia. Every winter in our boyhood Indians passed through the place, the upper class representatives of different tribes on their way to Washington traveled by coach, the lower class afoot and always with bows and arrows. Expert in their use they never displayed their marksmanship except in shooting for money. The boys would place coppers in a stick split in one end, the other sharpened and stuck in the ground. The marksman standing at about forty paces rarely failed in bringing down the coin. They were a filthy, drunken set always spending their winnings for fire-water.

THE VISIT OF LAFAYETTE.

The great event of 1825 was the visit of Gen. LaFayette. Preparations suitable to the occasion were made, a stand was erected at the east end of the town hall, and the Hon. John D. Toomer, grand father of Mrs. E. J. Hale and Mrs. H. R. Horne, was selected by the authorities to make the address of welcome. He was then in the autumn of life, but still sustained the reputation he has always had of being the most eloquent orator Fayetteville has ever had. On the morning of his arrival the Independent and Artillery Companies, with a large concourse from town and county were in waiting at the Clarendon bridge. The Cumberland "Light Horse," James Townes in command, had gone in advance to meet the traveling party. The Mecklenburg "Light Horse," Gen. Polk in command, had met the General at the Virginia line and still formed his escort. In crossing the bridge this company was in the van, then the carriage with the General and Gov. Burton at his side, next George Washington LaFayette and his father's suite, and other carriages with distinguished Carolinians. No halt was made, the two companies in waiting fell into line, then the citizens with the "Cumberland Light Horse" in the rear.

Arriving at the stand General and Governor alighted, and arm in arm ascended. He was presented by the Governor and received with that courtly grace for which Judge Toomer was distinguished. In behalf of the corporation the orator gave him a cordial welcome, and reminded him that the town was called after him, that holding high position and basking in the sunshine of royalty, he had left all to espouse a stranger's cause, to fight and bleed for an alien people s ruggling for independence; and when at the close with touching pathos he spoke of his long and rigid confinement at Olmutz in an Austian fortress, strong hearts were moved and eyes were dimmed. The General in response was grateful for courtesies paid him, and pleased that the town was named after him, modestly spoke of the part he had borne in the great struggle, and paid high tribute to the character of Washington; when at the close of the war and upon leaving for his native land, the Colonies were weak and well nigh spent, but that on his return after the lapse of many years he had found them a united and prosperous nation, and predicted a bright future in store for the Republic.

The reception over, he was escorted to his headquarters by the Independent Company in a suite of rooms above the State Bank on Gillespie street, where he received an address of welcome by Duncan K. MacRae, a lad of six summers. A sumptuous dinner awaited the General and party prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Winslow and Mrs. Cochran. These sister ladies, noted housewives, and adepts in the culinary department, at the request of the authorities presided over the household and larder.

In the back yard at headquarters, the Independent Company had erected tents and during the General's visit held encampment there. At night the complimentary ball was given in the Donaldson hotel, the General and suite present. There were no formal introductions but as persons presented themselves (the writer included) he extended his hand and gave a cordial grasp; the ladies young and old he saluted with a kiss. He was somewhat above medium stature, broad shouldered and quite corpulent. His son George Washington was a fine specimen of a man, well proportioned, graceful in carriage, and of easy manners. For a part of the second day he held receptions at his headquarters, and during the time a touching incident occurred. He was told that an old comrade, a fifer in the Continental army, was present. The old hero, his eye beaming with joy, begged to see him. Soon a tall and venerable man approached, Without an introduction they embraced, for awhile they wept, and then fought anew the battles of Brandywine and Yorktown. The old fifer was Isham Blake the great grandfather of your rising townsman H. L. Cook. On the morning of the third day the General left for Cheraw under the escort of the Cumberland Light Horse, Gen. Polk who accompanied him thus far in his tour disbanded his company, and left for Mecklenburg.

FAYETTEVILLE THE THOROUGHFARE OF TRAVEL.

In 1825 and for some years afterwards there were four daily lines of four horse post and passenger coaches, the Raleigh, Norfolk, Charleston and Columbia; in addition two tri-weekly lines to Newbern and Salisbury. The tide of travel north and south was through Fayetteville, and the old town was lively then. The distributing office was there and for years afterwards in Fayetteville, and John MacRae (Justice MacRae's father) who had survived several administrations, was post master.

In 1827, Henry A. Donaldson, of Edgecombe county, built the first cotton factory in Fayetteville below the crossing, and brought from Tar river second-hand machinery. For two years he operated the mill, then suspended and lost every thing in the venture.

THE GREAT FIRE OF '31.

The great fire that laid the town in ashes broke out in the kitchen of James Kyle on the north-west corner of the market house at 11 o'clock a. m., Sunday the 27th of May, 1831. The day was warm and sultry, the weather dry, and the fire spread with great rapidity. By night-fall the destruction was complete, nothing left but dark chimneys standing in the evening gloom like grim sentinels keeping watch over the smouldering ruins. Every house on Hay Street east of the wagon-yard, Maiden Lane east of the railroad depot, all of Anderson, Gillespie as far as the State bank, Person to and including William McIntyre's store, all of Old, and Bow, and Green street within three dwellings of the Court House were destroyed. Three churches, the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic, succumbed to the flames. As soon as the news of the great calamity reached the northern and southern cities contributions of corn, flour, bacon, sugar, coffee and molasses were promptly sent forward to aid the sufferers, all of which was deposited in a large warehouse south of the bank, and dealt out weekly by the late Arch Taylor. In addition the sum of ninety-five (95) thousand dollars was sent to the authorities. The late John W. Wright was at that time Magistrate of Police and Treasurer of the fund, and the money in proportion to loss was divided among those who suffered in the destruction of houses. Baltimore was the largest contributor in provisions, Boston in money. A few days after the fire the Rev. Jarvis Buxton (father of Judge Buxton) then and for many years afterwards Rector of St. John's was sent north by his Vestry to solicit aid in the rebuilding of the church. The Rev. Henry. A. Rowland was sent on a like mission by the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Buxton preaching as he went and appealing for aid was successful, and realized eight thousand dollars. He spoke highly of northern generosity, but said with that pleasant smile of his, that he had met with one close customer. He was on his way from New Haven to Hartford and stopped for a day at Weathersfield, four miles south of the city, The next morning there was some difficulty in getting a conveyance, and while talking over the matter with the landlord, a man drove up in a one-horse wagon, and in reply to the question said he was on his way to Hartford. What will you ask to carry me to the city? fifty cents—agreed said the parson and took his seat by the driver. Before reaching the city he concluded to try his man, told him that he lived in the south, that the fire had destroyed his town and church, and that he had come north to try and raise money to rebuild it, and asked if he would contribute to so good a cause. The driver for a moment hesitated, then said, "well, boss, you agreed to give fifty cents for the trip, pay me twenty-five and the balance may go in." Weathersfield at that time was the great onion centre of New England, and it may have been that the poor fellow's prospect for a crop was slim.

GENEROSITY OF MR. ECCLES.

In 1833, John Eccles, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Fayetteville, died. He was of Scottish birth, and in early manhood emigrated to America and settled in Cross Creek. For many years he was a successful merchant both in Cross Creek and Fayetteville, accumulating a large property, and within the corporate limits was the largest owner of real estate. He was charitable to the needy, and "Long Jack," his miller, had a standing order never to let a poor man's wallet leave the mill unfilled. In the way of benefactions he did more for Fayetteville than all her citizens combined; during his life he conveyed to the corporation and with nominal consideration more than three-fourths of the old cemetery ground, and by will devised all of the large square that forms the new cemetery. These timely offerings of a far-seeing and generous Scotchman to his adopted town should be known and remembered by all.

Ephraim Hammond, brother of Isaac, the fifer, was for many years a noted char-

[*Continued on Third Page.*]

The Fight on Elias.

Correspondence of the Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:

Many of the so-called specials that go to some of our daily papers are entirely unfounded and untrue—but are written and sent out for a purpose, and inspired by enemies of Senator Vance. Let the public watch the predictions of the knowing ones and see how they pan out.

As soon as Senator Vance's purpose to fight Elias was known, Senator Ransom went promptly over to the Republican side and began appealing to Republican Senators to support Elias,—saying that it was a *personal attack on him*. He found that Vance had been ahead of him, and for once his hitherto successful tactics failed. After trying three or four or half a dozen leading Senators and with the same result, he quit in disgust and began to accuse Vance of tampering with Republicans to defeat Elias. Almost every one of these Senators so approached by Vance were ardent supporters of the President and constitute his chief reliance to repeal the Sherman law and defeat his own party. The majority of Democrats in both Houses are opposed to unconditional repeal.

Upon whom does the Administration rely to pass the unconditional repeal bill, against the wishes of a majority of Democrats in both the House and Senate? Are not Messrs. Sherman, Hoar, Aldrich, Lodge of Force Bill fame, and other Republican leaders the main reliance of the President in the Senate?

If ever definitely known, the Democratic vote in the Senate against confirmation of Elias will surprise the ones who now proclaim loudly that the Collector will be overwhelmingly confirmed—wait a bit and see.

Let no friend to Senator Vance doubt for a moment that he has good and sufficient reasons for opposing Elias. It is not personal pique that causes the Senator's opposition to confirmation of Elias, but he feels and knows that he has more than ample reason, and is *doing what he considers his duty to his party and himself*.

It is a little strange that papers pretending to be friendly to Vance constantly depreciate him as old and venerable—when in fact Ransom is five years his senior.

N. C.

Spices (strictly pure); Kerosene Oil (highest grade) for sale by
H. R. HORNE.

Large variety of Toilet Soaps, Shoe Polishes, Starch, Blueing, Diamond Dyes, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Prompt response to night calls by H. R. HORNE.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome.
W. C. McDUFFIE, JR., Druggist.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Medicinal Liquors, selected with a view to the needs of the sick, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and has been cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.
M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured several years ago of white swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and all failed, but S. S. S. did the work.
PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A STRONG CARD.

Perfection is decidedly a strong card in the Flour trade of Fayetteville.

Second to none in quality, and *always* the cheapest by 50 to 75 cents a barrel, are facts which speak with convincing force.

In buying Perfection, you don't have to pay for the *reputation*. We do that. Another new car just in.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 21, 1893.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache AND ALL PAIN

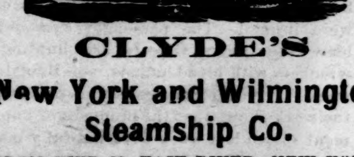
Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
PERSON STREET.



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New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE	Saturday,	Sept. 16
CROATAN	Saturday,	Sept. 23

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Saturday,	Sept. 16
PAWNEE	Saturday,	Sept. 23

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	Sept 12
PAWNEE	Tuesday,	Sept. 19

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For Freight or Passage apply to
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DAVIDSON, N. C.

Fifty-seventh year Begins Sept. 14, 1893.

Ten (10) Professors and Instructors.
Junior and Senior Studies elective.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
Well-equipped Gynasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Location Healthful.
Community Excellent.
Teaching Thorough.
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.

Send for a Catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER, President.
7—20—93

KING BROS.,
Prescription Druggists,
—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any Regular Practicing Physician.

Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.
THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

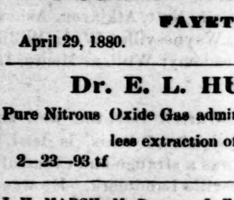
represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.
H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
2—9—tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S



DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2—23—93 tf

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DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
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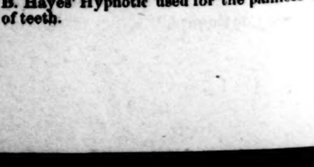
S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.........SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
O. W. BLACKNALL—Strawberry Plants.
P. HISCOX—Deafness and Head Noises.
F. W. THORNTON & SON—See Supplement.
MRS. ORRELL, MRS. EVANS—Dress Making.
ROSE & LEAK—New Fall and Winter Goods.
THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
J. B. SMITH—Notice of Sale under Execution.
MRS. L. R. DYE—Fall Opening of Stylish Millinery.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Bring on your Silver, Gold and Greenbacks.

The Fayetteville factories of all descriptions are running on full time.

The cotton season is fairly opened and several foreign buyers have located here.

The Fayetteville Electric Light and Gas Company have considerably improved in their service of late.

Let everybody put their shoulders to the wheel and make the coming Fair the greatest in the history of the Cape Fear Section.

Our young people have been taking advantage of the beautiful nights, and have had several enjoyable fox-hunts, never failing to bring home a brush.

Correction.

It was the Ladies' Aid Society that sent the floral tribute to the late Mrs. Ledbetter, not the League as stated in last week's OBSERVER, we are requested to say.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield, of Winston-Salem, will be in Fayetteville at the LaFayette Hotel on the afternoon of Thursday and morning of Friday, October 26th and 27th. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. *.*tf

Alamance Fair and State Fair.

We are indebted to Secretary Webb for an invitation to Alamance County Fair, which will be held at Burlington on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Also to Secretary Ayer for an invitation to the 33rd Annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, to be held at Raleigh on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of October.

False Alarm.

The OBSERVER can state, authoritatively, that there is no truth whatever in the rumor that Mr. Frank Myrover is at his mother's home on Hay Mount, sick with yellow fever; and there are no circumstances connected with his return home which could reasonably give color to so absurd a report. He came from neither Florida nor Georgia but direct from Cincinnati, and is in as good health as he ever was.

Daring Robbery in Seventy-First.

On Saturday night last the store of Mr. Kelly Sessoms in 71st was broken into and entered by Rube Ross, Will Parker and Lee McLauchlin. They are, according to the statement of one, an organized band of thieves who have been at work for several months past in western Cumberland and Robeson Counties.

They were captured on Monday last, and some of the stolen goods recovered. They were tried before Esquires D. B. Gillis and W. J. McCrainey, and bound over to court. One of them, Lee McLauchlin, on Monday night made a daring dash for liberty, but was captured after an exciting race of two or three hundred yards. They are now in jail.

A Brilliant Wedding.

One of the most beautiful weddings ever seen in this city was solemnized at the Presbyterian Church last evening at 8 o'clock, the groom being Dr. J. H. Marsh, a prominent young physician of this city, the bride, Miss Laura B. Glover, the accomplished and very beautiful daughter of Maj. Chas. Glover.

The decoration and illumination of the church were tasteful and dazzling. In the centre of the altar (which was covered with white and dotted here and there with tropical plants, flowers and ferns of every description) was a magnificent star made of electric lights of every conceivable color. Below and surrounding the edge of the altar shone a hundred candles. The whole formed a spectacle seldom seen.

The bride, who wore an elegant dress of white satin, entered the church from the left, on the arm of her brother, Mr. W. M. Glover. The groom from the right with Mr. A. J. Cook, his best man.

The ushers were Mr. Sandy McGeachey, Mr. John D. Williams, Mr. John Underwood and Mr. R. M. Prior. They were preceded by Masters John Swann Haigh, Edmund Pemberton, Fred. Thomson and Willie Broadfoot, who stood near the end of the aisle and opened the gates leading up to the altar.

The music was exquisite and was rendered by Remsburg's orchestra, assisted by Mrs. Hall at the organ.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. J. McKelway in a solemn and impressive manner.

The happy pair left on the A. C. L. at 9:40 for Chicago and eastern cities.

The OBSERVER wishes them a long life of happiness.

People and their Movements.

Mr. S. H. MacRae has returned from the World's Fair.

Mr. F. O. Walton, of Morganton, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Alice Hawley is on a visit to friends in Talladago, Alabama.

Mr. J. B. Starr, Jr., has returned to New York to resume his Theological studies.

Miss Clara Hodges is visiting the family of Capt. A. B. Williams, on Gillespie street.

Miss Chestnut, of Gainesville, Florida, is on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Crosswell.

We were glad to see our venerable friend, ex-Sheriff Hector McNeill in town yesterday.

Messrs. E. L. Pemberton, E. E. Gorham and B. G. Hollingsworth, returned from the World's Fair Tuesday night.

We congratulate Mr. James H. Johnson and Mr. Musslewhite, who were both granted licenses to practice law by the Supreme Court.

Mr. E. R. McKethan is home on a short visit. We are glad to learn that Mr. McKethan is doing so well in the practice of law at Savannah Georgia.

Capt. W. C. McDuffie, and wife have returned from their wedding tour through Northern and Western cities, including Chicago and the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Cochran and their daughter, Miss Cochran, and friend Miss Houghton, of Philadelphia, are at their beautiful country residence, Myrtle Grove.

Mr. John Ledbetter, who has been sightseeing at the World's Fair for several weeks, has had tendered him a good position in Chicago, the acceptance of which he has under consideration.

Miss Edna Harris, of Statesboro, Ga., who has been visiting the family of Mrs. James Thames, at Sherwood, N. C., to the sorrow of her many friends left on the fast mail last night for her home.

Mrs. M. E. Weeks, of Melrose, Fla., and Mrs. W. A. Carter, (and little son) of Hawthorne, Fla., who have been spending the summer with their father, Capt. James Thames, left for their homes last Thursday night.

Mr. H. H. Covington, who stood a successful examination before the Supreme Court last week, was in the city Saturday, and received the congratulations of his many friends. Mr. Covington will probably open a law office in Charlotte.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Archie McDuffie who rethrned home Tuesday night from New York, where he went two weeks ago to resume his medical studies and was taken sick, is rapidly improving. We hope that he will be thoroughly restored to health and soon be able to return to college.

Fayetteville in the Olden Times.

We yield the most of our local and editorial space to-day to the extremely interesting "Traditions of Cross Creek and Reminiscences of Fayetteville" contributed by our valued correspondent Senex. We trust we commit no breach of confidence in saying that the writer is Robert Cochran Belden, Esq., a native of Fayetteville, but for many years past a resident of Harnett county, where before the war he was for a long period Chairman of the County Court. Mr. Belden is in his 85th year, but writes with the vigor of one in his prime. His article is a valuable contribution to local history, something that North Carolinians are given to neglect.

[Concluded from second page.]

acter in time of borough representation, and a bitter partisan. He was the leader of his race, and so great was his influence over the colored voters who held the balance of power, that in every contest save one, the candidate who secured his influence was assured of election. The exception was the election of 1834, a contest that commenced in excitement and nearly ended in bloodshed.

THE FAMOUS ELECTION OF 1834.

The candidates were Thomas L. Hybart, Democrat, and James Seawell, Whig. The canvass opened as soon as the announcement was made, and meetings were held almost nightly in the several wards. For weeks before the election balls were given by the Whigs in the old tobacco ware house in Campbellton, and there Saxons and dusky maids danced to the music of the banjo. The object of those balls was to secure the colored voters who mainly resided there, and who had free tickets to the entertainments. The big ball was given the night preceding the election, and I went down to see the fun, and found a large crowd with the negro contingent in full force. The Whig candidate was on hand and in high glee; he was a tall, loose-jointed man, and in summer always wore a long calico gown reaching to his heels; the boys called him "Daddy long tail," and when we left he was on the floor with Bet Dudley for his partner. Poor Bet, some of your readers may remember her as with swaggering gait, wearing a high beaver and carrying her little one, she walked the streets. All right, she was noisy but harmless: in her cups, an Amazon, and in many an encounter with both sexes never came off second best. The Whigs and Democrats apprehensive that trouble might ensue by a promiscuous mingling of parties, had the town hall (the voting place) divided by a strong railing, the Democrats to have exclusive use of the stairway, and the Whigs to throw up a flight of steps on the outside and gain access to the hall by the door opening on the western balcony.

Never had the old borough witnessed such excitement as on the day of election. The two parties marshalled their forces in Campbellton and marched up town to their respective rendezvous. The Whigs occupied an upper room in the Hooper building above the store then occupied by the late E. J. Liliy, and there liquor, from pure French to mean whiskey, flowed freely. The poll holders were Major John M. Strong, Democrat, and Capt. John Crusoe, Whig. By precaution upon the part of the Whigs, and to get rid of an uncertain element, the negro voters were first carried to the polls under the charge of a white man on either side and gave in their ballots. The law governing borough elections required a twelve months residence, but persons with shorter term and even non-residents with a freehold, were accorded the right of suffrage.

A freehold was the ownership in fee of a town lot—irrespective of size. To secure if possible a party triumph subterfuge was resorted to, and fictitious titles made by the subdivision of lots into freeholds. A tender of a vote based upon the claim of a freehold which the Whigs charged was fraudulent gave rise to an angry discussion, and, except for a conciliatory speech by Edward Lee Winslow, would have brought on bloodshed. An inflamatory speech by Louis D. Henry and a retort by Edward J. Hale led to a difficulty between those gentlemen, which, though composed by friends, was indicative of the unhappy effect of this election upon the social life of Fayetteville. Friends were alienated, and wounds were inflicted that time was long in healing. Of the many who participated in this election, but three are now living, Major A. M. Campbell, Warren Prior, and the writer.

In 1835 Thomas L. Hybart was elected defeating John D. Eccles. He was the last member from Fayetteville, the Convention of that year abolishing borough representation and the free negro suffrage.

In 1835 and until the completion of the North Carolina (the central) railroad all the goods for the back country merchants as high up as Mt. Airy and south to Charlotte were shipped in sailing vessels to Wilmington, thence by steamer to Fayetteville, and forwarded to their destination in wagons.

WHEN FAYETTEVILLE LOST HER METROPOLITAN POSITION.

In 1836 an effort was made to connect Fayetteville and Salisbury by rail. Major Whistler, partner of Gen. Wm. Gibbs McNeill, made the survey. Want of harmony at the west end of the line, and the withdrawal of promised aid on the part of Wilmington, defeated the enterprise. Its failure was a heavy blow to Fayetteville. Had it been built, forming as it would have done the great vertebral road of North Carolina, she would to day have been what nature designed her to be, the great inland city of the State. Major Whistler was afterwards employed by the Russian Government to survey the route and supervise the building of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

In 1845 a second fire destroyed a large part of the business portion of the town. It was fortunate at this juncture that Fayetteville had the right man in the right place: Warren Winslow was the "Magistrate of Police," and at his suggestion and through his influence an ordinance was passed forbidding the erection of any but fire proof buildings in the burnt district. The ordinance met with great opposition, and efforts were made to have it reconsidered, but Mr. Winslow fortified by precedent, and the "Board of Commissioners" sustaining him, stood firm. Two objections were urged, the scarcity of material, and want of means. The objections were soon removed, the owners of brickyards long neglected, went speedily to work supplying material, and the Banks making liberal discounts and asking small instalments, enabled debtors to make renewals and pay off their notes.

THE BRILLIANT JOHN D. ECCLES.

John D., son of John Eccles, died in 1856. He was prepared for college at the Fayetteville old Academy, at an early age entered Yale, and without division of honor, graduated at the head of his class. He entered the legal profession, soon attained eminence at the bar, and was pronounced by Judge Pearson, when on the Circuit bench, the ablest lawyer in the district. He was a fine belles lettres scholar, and as master of wit, invective and sarcasm had no superior in North Carolina. He represented Fayetteville as borough member in 1827, '28, '29, and the County of Cumberland in 1832. Jesse H. Bynum in 1828 represented Halifax in the House of Commons, and previously had been her borough member. He was a man of conceded talent, imperious in manner, acrimonious in debate, and by a wanton expenditure of wit and sarcasm had rendered himself obnoxious to his colleagues. Mr. Eccles's reputation had preceded him, and members hoped that something would occur to provoke collision. The opportunity came. An attack upon the Cape Fear section brought Mr. Eccles to the floor. Defending his section he dealt heavy blows, and with telling effect used the weapons of satire and invective. Every thrust struck home, and the member from Halifax had found "a foeman worthy of his steel." The defence was complete. Satire and invective, withering and like the dissecting knife in the hand of the surgeon, laid bare the subject before him. Discomfited and crest fallen he arose, made no rejoinder, and simply said, "Mr. Speaker, I yield the palm of sarcasm to the member from Fayetteville."

One of Mr. Eccles's happiest efforts at the bar was in a capital case in 1836. Jones Fuller, John Waddill, Joshua W. Cochran, James H. Myrover and Doyle O'Hanlon were on trial for the homicide of Joe Hubbard. Mr. Eccles appeared for the defence.

ECCLES'S DEFENSE OF WADDILL.

Hubbard was a wild and dangerous character, and for an offence unnecessary to state, had shot at Thomas J. Curtis as in company with the late J. W. Pearce he was riding to his country seat. Curtis swore out a State's warrant, Jones Fuller was deputised to execute it, and the parties above as a posse were to aid in the arrest.

Going to Hubbard's house they found it secured. Demanding admittance, and no response, they were forcing entrance at one door when he escaped from another. As he ran Waddill fired, he fell and died. On the trial Judge Strange presided, Alexander Troy was Solicitor, and Dillon Jordan, member of the Legislature then in session, was employed by the friends of Hubbard to aid in the prosecution. 'Tis unnecessary to give the pleadings,. I will only say that the defense was brilliant. To William Locke, State's witness who had gratuitously given the information that Waddill purchased his powder at his store, Mr. Eccles administered a scathing rebuke, and said that Locke was influenced by mercenary consideration. Upon the associate prosecutor who had left his seat in the Legislature and had come to prosecute the companion of his boyhood and of maturer years he discharged his artillery of sarcasm and invective, and as he fired volley after volley the discomfited prosecutor would ask but beg in vain the protection of the Court. Judge and auditors enjoyed the castigation Eccles so mercilessly inflicted.

The jury through the late David A. Ray rendered a prompt verdict of acquittal. In the latter years of his life, Mr. Eccles's health declined, and he went north, placing himself under the treatment of the celebrated Dr. Mott. The doctor was so impressed with his talents and charmed with his colloquial power that in speaking of him to the late E. J. Hale, he remarked: "I have read of your Gaston and Badger, but why is it that I have never heard of Mr. Eccles in the councils of the nation?" Fayetteville has given birth to sons of distinction, but in all her galaxy of talent John D. Eccles was the brightest star.

Mr. Editor, I have now brought my reminiscences down to a time subsequent to which events that have transpired in your city are within the memory of your readers. I might go on and give you early recollections of events in the municipal, commercial and social life of Fayetteville, but fear that long ere this you have thought of my rambling notes as Christopher Sly did of the performance of the players in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew":

"My Lord you nod, you do not attend to the play."
"Yes, by St. Anna do I, a good matter surely. Come, is there more of it?"
"My Lord it's but begun,
"'Tis a very excellent piece of work,
I would it were over."

In conclusion, let me say that as a son of this old town, I rejoice to know that her skies grow brighter. Wearing a new garb, with evidences of thrift and enterprise on every side, and iron horses prancing through her streets, she is like the bird of fable rising from her ashes.

SENEX.

The Co-Operative Bank of North Carolina.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Co-Operative Bank of North Carolina which has recently been opened in this city. It is a branch of the Bank of the Carolinas of Florence, S. C., and there is another branch at Lumberton in this State. It will be remembered that the opening of this bank a few months ago was shortly after followed by the suspension of the parent bank at Florence. This, of course, interfered with operations here; but it will be seen from the following quotations from some of our South Carolina contemporaries that the course of President Coffin and his directors in suspending payments during the recent stringency was the part of wisdom, and that the bank is now in good condition for the transaction of business.

Says the Florence, S. C. Messenger of September 15th, under the caption "Signs of Improvement":

"The beginning of the end is approaching at last. Business in the great financial centers is recovering from its long stagnation. It has been noticed of the most serious panics known to history that the recovery from them has been in an equal degree rapid. No one will question the fact that the United States have just experienced the worst crises in money circles that has ever been known. And the reflux of the tide has now set in.

All the reports recently received from the North assert that the premium demanded for currency has become a thing of the past and that gold can be had at par. Such a condition of things makes it useless for those who have hoarded currency to continue what is now a losing business. They can no longer expect to sell it at a premium, and cannot afford to lose the interest on it. They are forced to loan, and in so doing they restore public confidence. There is no actual scarcity of coined money in existence. It is simply not current, and now that it is no longer being hoarded and is once more seeing the light of day, that its volume is ample for all business purposes will soon become evident.

It is highly gratifying to be able in this connection to commend to the attention of the public the creditable showing made by the Bank of the Carolinas, of this place. At the meeting of directors held last Wednesday it was shown that since the bank suspended last May and resumed business in June it has paid $37,000 of its liabilities. To do this it was necessary to have money or credit, and in either case the result is as satisfactory to the depositors as it has been unexpected. And this result does more. It confirms the wisdom of the action of the directors when the bank suspended. For they then resolved that it was to the best interests of all concerned that the bank should not go into the hands of a receiver but should continue, under the same management which was not only best fitted for realizing on the bank's securities but had also merited their entire confidence."

The Charleston News and Courier of September 14th contains the following:

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—Special: A meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of the Carolinas was held to-day. Resolutions were unanimously adopted commending President Coffin for the good work he had done in paying the liabilities of the bank in spite of the stringency of the times. He has succeeded in paying over thirty-seven thousand dollars of the indebtedness since the resumption of the bank two months ago. Of this amount the "Carolina" Real Estate and Investment Company, of which Mr. Coffin is general manager, paid into the bank twenty thousand dollars. This goes far to show the strength of at least one of Florence's institutions.

The following is the statement of the condition of the Bank of the Carolinas on the 18th instant:

FLORENCE, S. C., Sept. 18, 1893.

For the purpose of showing comparative condition now, and at the close of business at its suspension, the first column shows statement on May 15th, and the second column the present status:

ASSETS.

	May 15, '93.	Sept. 18, '93.
Loans and discounts,	$ 94,964 16	$ 66,157 51
Stocks and bonds,	27,977 05	17,882 98
Furniture and fixtures,	4,576 18	2,826 02
Real estate,	1,235 00	935 00
Expenses,	3,022 54	4,281 54
Overdrafts,	1,099 25	477 09
Cash and cash items on hand and in bank,	4,066 72	1,061 67
Profit and loss,		4,278 36
	$136,940 90	$97,900 17

LIABILITIES.

	May 15, '93.	Sept. 18, '93.
Deposits,	$ 23,942 09	$ 18,582 21
Capital stock,	59,075 00	59,075 00
Cashier's checks,	15 00	31 69
Bills payable,	38,720 84	14,710 13
Due banks and bankers,	11,786 14	5,501 14
Profit and loss,	3,401 83	
	$136,940 90	$97,900 17

C. H. THOMAS, Cashier.

Of the enterprising President of the Florence, Fayetteville and Lumberton banks, the Florence Messenger of August 18th thus spoke:

Mr. John P. Coffin is ever enterprising—always progressive. During all the vicissitudes through which he has had to pass recently, and with all the obstacles that have sprung up in his pathway, his energy has never once flagged, but he has moved steadily, if slowly, up the broad road of progress. No misfortune, however great, ever daunted his courage or deadened his indomitable energy.

The value which Mr. Coffin has been to the city of Florence in upbuilding her waste places and fostering her growth cannot be estimated. The large area of land known as Home Land—which but a few years ago was but a wild and barren waste, and which is now a flourishing picture of thrift and civilization, dotted with its hundreds of pretty, prosperous and happy homes—is of itself proof sufficient of the value which Mr. Coffin has been to Florence.

The latest stroke of this gentleman in the line of progress is the establishment of a splendid pleasure ground and music hall about one and a half miles east of the heart of the city. This is something which Florence has long felt the need of, and Mr. Coffin has supplied it in a manner fully in keeping with the character of this thriving city. *.*

As a general rule, it is best not to correct costiveness by the use of saline or drastic medicines. When a purgative is needed, the most prompt, effective, and beneficial is Ayer's Pills. Their tendency is to restore, and not weaken, the normal action of the bowels.

Strawberry Plants $1.25 per 1,000. Standard varieties.
O. W. BLACKNALL,
Sept. 28—2t Kittrell's, N. C.

Pimples, blackheads, moles, freckles, tan and sunburn removed by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Medicinal. Sold by King Bros.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Battle for Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla does what no other blood medicine in existence can do. It searches out all the impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly through the proper channels. This is why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is so preeminently effective as a remedy for rheumatism.

Choice Green and Black Teas, for sale by
H. R. HORNE.

Cease to suffer! Your nervousness, headache, heart-burn and general disorder is the result of the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Drink. Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets, sold by all leading druggists, will put an end to your troubles and make a new man of you.

Carolina Baking Powder (of full strength and purity, and made at home) for sale by H. R. HORNE.

W. P. Drop, Druggist, Springfield, Mass., writes: "Japanese Pile Cure has cured lady 7 years afflicted; could not walk half mile in last 3 years; now walks any distance." Sold by King Bros.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda Fountain for all the latest drinks.

Call for the Horse Brand of Johnson's Magnetic Oil. It has no equal for the diseases of horses and cattle. Sold by King Bros.

Pure Cream Tartar and Cooking Soda, for sale by
H. R. HORNE.

O. L. Rice, Mendota, Ill., writes: "Have used your Japanese Pile Cure and found it a sure and permanent cure." Sold by King Bros.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

What the Governor of Delaware Says.

DOVER, DEL., April 10th, 1893.—"In answer to your inquiry as to the reputation of your Pond's Extract in my community, can frankly say it stands at the head of all medicines of its kind. I have used it in my own family with great effect, and my neighbors have used it with extremely gratifying results. One lady, who is wife of my closest neighbor, had a perpetual sore on her leg, and after many years' failure with other medicines, your Pond's Extract made a final cure."
I am, sincerely,
ROBERT J. REYNOLDS.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Hood's Cures

Sophie McKeldin

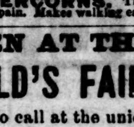
When 7 years old began to be troubled with eczema on the head, causing intense itching and burning, and affecting her eyes. Her mother testifies: "We gave her six bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and she is entirely well. I have taken it myself for that tired feeling and it does me great good." MRS. WILLIAM MCKELDIN, 404 Stockholm St., Baltimore, Md. Get **Hood's.**

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billiousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25 cents

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Ills. book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

WHEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago,

be sure to call at the unique exhibit of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

in the northeast part of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, north aisle, in the Uruguay Department, and get a

FREE CUP

of delicious, refreshing

BEEF TEA

made from the world-known
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.
9—28—93 4w

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL
—AND—
Winter Goods
AT ROSE & LEAK'S
One Price Cash Store.

ROSE AND LEAK TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT

WALTER F. LEAK

of the Firm has just returned from the northern cities with the

Largest and Most Complete
—AND—
BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

they have ever had the pleasure of offering on sale.

The impression seems to have gotten out that for many reasons only a few goods would be brought to Fayetteville this season.

A glance at the large stacks of new Dry Goods Boxes in front of Rose & Leak's Store—and especially a look into the Store itself—will cause a prompt correction of this serious error. Fayetteville should do a large

Fall and Winter Business

this year. The people

NEED THE GOODS

AND ROSE & LEAK CAN

Supply their Wants.

To buyers at a distance (as well as those nearer home)

ROSE & LEAK

take pleasure in saying that they have

"All the Goods you are looking for."

AND THAT THEY NEVER WERE MORE ATTRACTIVE OR CHEAPER.

ROSE & LEAK

HAVE JUST OPENED A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NEW AND STYLISH

WRAPS.

ROSE & LEAK CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

IN ADDITION TO THOSE POPULAR MAKES: DOUGLAS, LILLY BRACKET and KRIPENDORF DITMAN, they have added this season a line of the popular

"BAY STATE SHOES."

Rose & Leak have just received *direct from the manufacturer* in Virginia,

ONE CASE (60 prs.) ALL-WOOL FINE WHITE BLANKETS,

the best bargain at the price ever seen in Fayetteville.

Time and space will not permit anything more about Rose & Leak's new stock.

Call and see how large and desirable it is.

GOODS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
9—28—93

DRESS MAKING.

Perfection Tailor System of Dress Cutting.

SEWING OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED.
MRS. ORRELL.
MRS. EVANS.
Over Mrs. John Shaw's Millinery Store.
9—28—93 tf

FALL OPENING
—OF—
Stylish - Millinery.

Having returned from my semi-annual visit to New York and Baltimore, I now offer to my patrons and the public generally the newest styles in MILLINERY—the latest combination of materials and colors. Our large stock of TRIMMED HATS will be ready for inspection Tuesday and Wednesday, October 3rd and 4th, to which all are cordially invited.
MRS. L. R. DYE.
9—28—93 1t

WANTED.

MOCKING BIRD.

GOOD PRICE PAID FOR A SINGER.
Address P. O. BOX 186,
9—28—93 2w Fayetteville, N. C.

Bring on your Silver, Gold and Greenbacks.

The Wheels of Commerce Must Turn and Currency is Necessary.

"With a Long Pull and Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether," Brighter Times are Ahead.

Constant arrivals of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries and Confections, such as Tenney's and Royster's Candies, New York Biscuit Company's Cakes and Crackers.

Our Flour "KNEADS" no words of commendation to those who have given it a trial. Those who have not are making the mistake of their life (and are not well "BREAD").

A few cans of FRESH OYSTERS expected Saturday. Speak in time. The ball will now begin to roll.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
9—28—93 tf

Notice of Sale under Execution.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Superior Court of Harnett County in a case entitled "E A. Lewis vs. A. M. McBryde and J. F. Byrd" I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the interest of defendant A. M. McBryde, being a one-half interest, in that tract of land bought of the Alex. Elliot estate by C. D. Nixon and A. McArthur, lying on the waters of Carver's Creek and, the whole tract, containing 669½ acres. The one-half interest levied upon contains 334¾ acres and is that portion of the whole which lies on the north side of the Pee Dee Road. For full description see deed from Chas. D. Nixon and wife to A. McBryde, recorded in the Register's office in Book V, No. 4, page 82.

Place of sale: Court House Door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: 12 o'clock M., Monday, November 6th, 1893

Terms: Cash. J. B. SMITH,
Sept. 27, 1893. Sheriff.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12th, 1893.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Under a provision of the By-Laws of this Company the Annual Meeting thereof will be held in Fayetteville October 5th, 1893.

All Stockholders as of June 30th will be transported free to said meeting upon application by letter or otherwise to Jno M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, who will furnish tickets to Fayetteville and return—good from October 3rd to 7th inclusive.
JNO. M. ROSE, Secretary
9—14—93 3t C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

JOHN P. COFFIN, PRESIDENT. H. O. SNOW, CASHIER.
W. B. LAFAR, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK
—OF—
NORTH CAROLINA.

Main Division, - - Fayetteville, N. C.

DIVISIONS:

FAYETTEVILLE, - - N. C.
LUMBERTON, - - - N. C.

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

Authorized Capital - - - $500.000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Receives Deposits Subject to Check at Sight.

RECEIVES TIME DEPOSITS UPON WHICH IT PAYS INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.

IT HAS A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT RECEIVING DEPOSITS IN THIS DEPARTMENT FROM FIVE CENTS UP AND PAYS INTEREST ON SAME AT FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

TAKES CHECKS ON ANY PART OF THE UNION ON DEPOSIT, MAKING NO CHARGE TO CUSTOMERS FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE SAME.

SOLICITS ACCOUNTS, AND WILL ENDEAVOR TO ACCORD TO ALL COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND LIBERAL DEALINGS.

PANIC PRICES.

Everybody - Wants - Money!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!!

Taking advantage of the stringency of the times, the unprecedented demand for money, and the opportunity occasioned thereby to buy goods at prices never before offered in the Northern markets, I have purchased a large stock of

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which I am now daily receiving and which it is my purpose to sell at such prices as

CANNOT BE UNDERFIGURED.

OUR CLOTHING IS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND OF THE LATEST STYLES. OUR STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is unusually large, and our GENTS' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT is full and complete.

HATS AND SHOES.

As to style and price our stock in this line surpasses any former exhibition. Our specialty in shoes is the beautiful hand-made Hayden, Guardenier Shoe, manufactured expressly for our trade. "It is as easy as an old shoe," and gives always satisfaction to the wearer. Ask for it. We cannot be undersold. Come and see us!

H. R. NOVITZKY,
CLOTHIER.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Superior Court of Cumberland County on a judgment in favor of T H Briggs against J. W. Welsh, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, October 2nd, 1893, the interest of said J. W. Welsh in a lot of Land on Mumford street in said town, adjoining the lands of W. H. Flowers and Jerry Roberts being the recent lot on which the residence of said J. W. Welsh formerly stood.

Terms: Cash. J. B. SMITH,
Sep. 2, 1893. Sheriff.

TO THE FARMERS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

50 CASES 50

"Of Honest Home-Made Shoes,"

FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN,

Made Specially to the Order of F. W. Thornton.

Every Pair Guaranteed.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
9—7—93

AUCTION.

$20,000

Worth of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

OCTOBER 2nd

I SHALL PROCEED TO SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE

C. O. D. Clothing House.

This will be no Peter Funk.

SALES CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT UNTIL ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

This will prove an opportunity of a life time. The highest bidder will take the cake and don't you forget it. I shall sell

Regardless of Values.

Monday, October 2nd at 2 P. M. and at night. Day by day will the good work go on. Look to your interest and examine this STOCK.

☞ The store for rent from January 1st, 1894.
G. A. THOMSON.
9—14—93

FOR RENT.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stables and other outhouses on lot; large garden; plenty of pure water on the premises; situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge; five minutes walk from the Market house. Apply to
B. R. HUSKE.

LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YEREX, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
6—15—93

Furniture! Furniture!!

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND

SEE MY STOCK

--BEFORE YOU BUY.--

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Nice New Line of Goods.

OAK, WALNUT —AND— POPLAR SUITS.

Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Mattresses, Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

H. H. H.

— WE HAVE ON HAND —

75 Sets of Knives and Forks,

used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
8—31—93 tf

A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Sale of Valuable Land.

Under the power and authority conferred by a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County at the May Term, 1893, in a cause entitled A. McQueen *vs.* Wm. McQueen, administrator *et al*, the undersigned commissioners will, on Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville N. C., expose to sale at public auction, for cash the following described lands, to-wit,

Two hundred and thirty-three acres on and near the Wilmington Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, in Rockfish Township, and bounded and described as in a deed made by N. W. Ray and wife to N. McQueen the 10th day of March, 1885, being the upper or northern portion of the Jessup Place, which was conveyed by W. Carver and wife, M. E. Carver, to Henty Jessup and Frank Jessup, by deed recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, in Book S, No. 3, page 326. See also deeds of D. Smith and wife to N. W. Ray, Book Z, No. 3, page 590, and Book B, No. 4, page 183. Also all the right, title, claim and interest, and undivided share or portion which the defendants, or any of them, had or held, or were entitled of, in or to a certain tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, being the lower or southern portion of the Jessup Place, and bounded and described as in a deed to N. McQueen, as recorded in Register's office, Book B, No. 4, page 343. See also deed of Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup to M. E. Carver, February 14th, 1881, for more particular description as to the boundaries of this land; also deed of N. McQueen to N. W. Ray, recorded in Book B, No. 4, page 527, Register's office of Cumberland County.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. A. SINCLAIR,
Commissioners.

Sept. 20, 1893.—4t

Judicial Sale of Valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, N. C.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at Spring Term, 1893, in the cause, C. P. Vanstory *vs.* A. G. Thornton *et als*, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court and authorized to sell the real estate described in the pleadings will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 16th of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, corner of Lamond and North Streets, the present residence of A. G. Thornton.

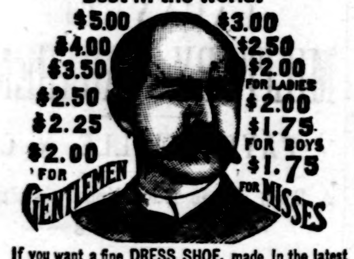
Terms: Cash.
Time: 16th of Oct., 1893, at 12 o'clock M.
Place: Court House door in Fayetteville.

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
R. P. BUXTON
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, N. C., 14th Sept., 1893. ts

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by
KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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BEST $1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.
"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for $1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for $2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we *guarantee the fit, style and wear*, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. *Send your size; we will fit you.* Illustrated Catalogue FREE

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You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1893.

One hundred years ago to-day the corner-stone of a building which many eminent foreigners have pronounced to be the most beautiful and imposing structure in the world was laid in this city in the presence of a few hundred people. That building was the Capitol, and to-day a mighty host estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000 people assembled around the statue of George Washington, which sits majestically facing the rising sun upon the plateau east of the Capitol, to do honor to the centennial anniversary of that momentous occasion. Congress made the day a legal holiday and attended in a body. President Cleveland as chairman of ceremonies made a short speech in his happiest vein, introducing Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, a descendent of Patrick Henry, whose oration was an epic of patriotism entirely worthy of the occasion; Vice President Stevenson spoke for the Senate; Speaker Crisp for the House and Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, for the Judiciary. A trained chorous of 1500 voices sang patriotic songs, the last of which—"America"—was joined in by the entire audience, and it was truly sublime.

There is no material change in the silver situation in the Senate. Senator Voorhees has given notice that he will shortly try to force a vote by prolonging the sessions. Meanwhile the Senators will continue to talk for and against repeal.

The attempt of some of the weak-kneed democrats in the House—fortunately for the future of the party they are few in number—who fear the wrath of the republicans and advise delay whenever a move is made towards carrying out the promises of the democratic national platform, to have the impression go out, if they do not openly charge, that the House committee on election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress, in deciding to report the Tucker bill for the repeal of the federal election laws, had not treated the chairman of that committee—Representative Fitch of New York—who is now at the bedside of his mother who is dangerously ill, with proper courtesy. Here are the facts: Mr. Fitch was anxious to get the bill reported to the House at the earliest moment, and when he was called away from Washington by his mother's illness he went to Speaker Crisp and requested him to send for Representative Tucker, of Virginia, the second democrat on the committee, and to ask him to see that there was no delay in getting the bill before the House. This the Speaker did, and from that time until now Mr. Tucker, as acting chairman of the committee, has had the advice of Speaker Crisp upon his every act, and in addition he has had telegrams from Mr. Fitch telling him to push things. That the bill is not already before the House is not the fault of the committee, but of the absent democrats. If the House is to do anything promptly a quorum of democrats must be in their seats every day, and, in view of the large democratic majority, it ought not to be difficult to keep them there. The republicans have shown that they propose taking advantage to the atmost of the too liberal rules of the House to block legislation whenever there is not a quorum of democrats on the floor. The report that President Cleveland was encouraging democrats to stay away from the House in order to prevent this bill being taken up is a villianous libel brought out solely for the purpose of creating dissension in democratic ranks.

Representative Wilson, chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, says lots of nonsense is being talked about the intentions of that committee and about manufacturers being afraid to continue at work lest the new tariff should ruin them, etc. Now, as a matter of fact, any manufacturer can ascertain by addressing chairman Wilson or any democratic member of the committee—the republicans on the committee also know it, but they would be tempted in order to make political capital to suppress or distort the facts—that the committee proposes to give ample time to every industry before the new tariff goes into effect for every manufacturer to dispose of stock on hand and to make his arrangements to meet the new and lowered duties. The democrats have no desire to ruin anybody; their aim is to make a tariff that will confer the greatest good on the greatest number, and in doing so it will, of course, be necessary to make such changes as will wipe out for the future the enormous profits which have been legislated into the pockets of certain favored classes of manufacturers at the expense of the people. The public hearings on the tariff will close this week, and the democratic members of the committee will then devote their whole time to the preparation of the bill.

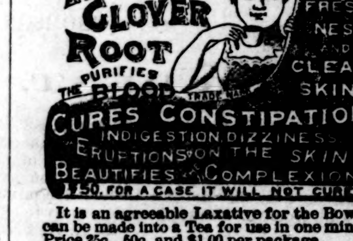
English Girls May Walk Alone.

The independence of action characteristic of the day as regards the feminine world exercises a marked effect upon the attitude taken up by young girls belonging to the upper classes. Formerly they were hedged round by many restraints. They were not allowed to go here and there without being guarded by one of their own sex, either by mother or maid, says the Queen. Did they go shopping, a maid must go too, and sit in the shop side by side with them, did they go out to afternoon tea or to make a call, the maid must go too, and wait in the hall. It is now considered quite permissible and quite conventional for a young girl to walk by herself through the streets of London. She may walk alone when shopping, when visiting, when attending lectures or classes, to early and late church services, to study art at South Kensington and other museums, or travel by train on district, main or suburban lines, or wherever engagements lead. The line is certainly drawn at walking in Hyde Park alone, although some few independent maidens consider their pet dogs quite sufficient protection even there, but there is no restriction as to the length of time a young lady may look in at shop windows.

"Woman's Suffer-age"

was what a witty woman called that period of life which all middle-aged pass through, and during which so many seem to think they *must* suffer—that Nature intended it so. The same lady added: "If you don't believe in 'woman's sufferage,' there is one ballot which will effectually defeat it—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." This is true, not only at the period of middle life, but at all ages when women suffer from uterine diseases, painful irregularities, inflammation, ulceration or prolapsus, the "Favorite Prescription" so strengthens the weak or diseased organs and enriches the blood, that years of health and enjoyment are added to life.

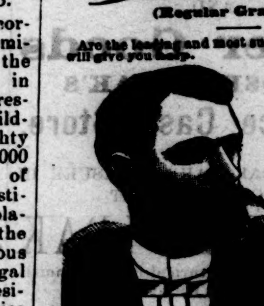
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.
KO-NO An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.



Young and middle aged men. Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other special ists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address or call on
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
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Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
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Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
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Fayetteville, N. C.

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Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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BOY DIXIE PLOWS,
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STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS,
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MATTOX,
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Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.
Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.
Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

HILL'S

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS **Double Chloride of Gold Tablets**

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by
—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.
PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of **Hill's Tablets.**

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. LOTEGAY.

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RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED
(In writing please mention this paper.)

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
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Do you know what your condition will be 20 years hence? Will your earning capacity be equal to the support of yourself and family? This is a serious question, yet, you could confidently answer "yes" if you had a twenty-years Tontine Policy in the

Equitable Life

A method which guarantees all the protection furnished by any kind of life insurance, and in addition the largest cash returns to those policy-holders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance. For facts and figures, address

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Steamer Murchison,
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
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For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE

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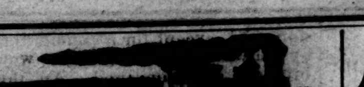
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Sept. 10th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:05 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	1:35 "
Arrive Sanford,	3:40 "
Leave Sanford,	4:00 "
Leave Climax,	6:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:40 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:23 "
Arrive Sanford,	11:08 "
Leave Sanford,	11:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	1:55 "
Arrive Wilmington,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 12, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	9:45 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	10:15 "
Leave Rural Hall,	10:55 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	1:20 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	4:10 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	5:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	6:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	8:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	9:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:41 "
Leave Hope Mills,	11:37 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:00 noon

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	2:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	3:48 "
Leave Maxton,	4:28 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:35 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:05 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	2:55 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	4:15 "
Leave Climax,	5:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:45 "

Connections North bound with the Seaboard Air-Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R at Madison.

Connections South bound with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

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J. W FRY, General Manager.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	......	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	......	5 00	......
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	......	6 20	......
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	......	......	......	......
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	......	......	......	......
					P M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	......	6 20	......
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	......	7 00	2 40
Leave Selma....	......	......	......	......	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	......	1 15	......	......	6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27	......	......	9 05
				A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	......	......	7 00	......
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	......	......	7 47	......
Leave Magnolia.	4 33	......	......	8 57	......
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15	......	......	10 40	......
	P. M.			A M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	......	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	......	7 30	......	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	......	......	9 33	......	9 50
Leave Selma....	......	......	......	......	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	......	......	11 25	......	12 50
	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	......	......	5 00	......
Leave Magnolia	11 10	......	......	6 40	......
Leave Goldsboro	12 20	......	......	7 47	......
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	......	......	8 34	......
			No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	......	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	......	11 30	8 34	......
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	......	12 08	9 15	......
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	......	......	......	......
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	......	......	......	......
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	......	12 08	9 15	......
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	......	1 00	10 35	......
	P. M.	......	A. M.	P. M.	......

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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